The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2868. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DISUNION AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Real Motive of the Disunionists--Slavery to be Increased by Restoring the Slave-Trade.

SECOND LETTER TO HON. W. L. YANCEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY—*Dear Sir:* In a former letter I corrected the misrepresentations, historical and statistical, by which you endeavored to convince the people of the Northern States that they ought to permit the indefinite *increase of Slavery*. I propose now to consider the bearing of that argument upon the present Disunion movement.

You are urging the State of Alabama to secede from the Union,—or, if she will not take the lead in secession, to join any other State that may do so. What you advise her to do, you think every slaveholding State should do also,—but you are unwilling to trust the decision of the question to the voice of all those States, assembled in Convention and acting together,—or even to the calm judgment and consenting action of the Cotton States alone. You insist that some one State shall withdraw from the Union by herself, trusting that the community of interest, the pride and the commitments of the other Cotton States will impel them, not only to imitate her example, but to come to her aid, in resisting any armed attempt of the Federal Government to support the Constitution and maintain the integrity of the Union.

I am constrained by the evidence of events to confess that your efforts have been crowned with a startling degree of success. Although the final step has not yet been taken by any State, public sentiment in three or four of them seems quite prepared to take it. The machinery which you organized some years since for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart, instructing the Southern mind, and giving courage to each other," has done its work far more effectually than even you could have anticipated;—and that "Proper Moment," when, as you declared in your letter of June 15, 1858, you could "by one organized concerted action, *precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution*," seems in very truth to have arrived. Gladly as I would shut my eyes to so unwelcome a fact, I cannot doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people of South Carolina are prepared for secession,—and that after the blow has once been struck there is much reason to believe that a majority of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will rally, in arms if necessary, to her support.

What is likely to be the result of such a movement, I may perhaps consider before I close this correspondence. At present my purpose is rather to examine its motives.

The great mass of the people in the Cotton growing States are imbued with the general conviction that their separation from the Union is desirable:—and the same thing is true, though to a much less extent, of the people in the other Slaveholding States. If we were to ask them what are the reasons for such a conviction,—what are the precise wrongs which they have suffered under the Union, and what the advantages they expect to secure for themselves by leaving it,—we should receive very different answers from different States. The motives which influence Disunionists in Alabama and South Carolina, are not the motives which influence Disunionists in Maryland and Virginia. All would agree that their common institution—Slavery—is in some way menaced by the Government as it now exists, and especially as it will exist after it passes into the hands of the Republican Party;—but they would differ as to the shape which its perils assume. In order to ascertain the real motive of disunion, therefore, we must go to those few leading minds with whom, like all great movements, it had its origin. Less than two years before the Declaration of Independence was issued, WASHINGTON expressed the sentiment of the great body of the people when he declared that the Colonies had no thought or desire to sever their connection with the mother country. But SAMUEL ADAMS, and JAMES OTIS, and JOHN ADAMS, and PATRICK HENRY, knew five years before, that independence was the real object, and would be the crowning consummation of the current popular protests against English rule.

The disunion movement has been set on foot by a comparatively small number of men in the Southern States. Mr. CALHOUN planted the seeds of it, in the intellects and the ambition of the most prominent and influential of the rising statesmen of the South. His doctrines found no lodgment in the popular mind. His arguments were too abstract for general appreciation, and the idea of disunion was never popular out of South Carolina, during his lifetime. Since his death the apostles of his creed have been untiring in its propagation;—and no one man has been more zealous than yourself in this work. You have been, moreover, somewhat bolder and more frank in the application of his theories to the practical policy of the country,—you have been more willing than many of those who were working with you, to avow and advocate the measures which those theories were intended to support. I feel justified, therefore, in regarding you as the best representative of the disunion movement, and in seeking the causes of that movement, in your opinions and declarations.

What, then, are *your* reasons for urging a dissolution of the Union?

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

If I were to ask every Disunionist in the South this question, nine-tenths of them would probably reply, the election of LINCOLN and the triumph of the Republican party. But you know that in and of itself this constitutes no justification whatever. You claim that Secession is strictly a constitutional proceeding. But certainly it is not more so than the election of a President in strict compliance with every form and every requirement of the Constitution. You say he has been elected by a sectional vote. Admit the fact;—that does not make it one whit the less Constitutional. The Constitution knows nothing of *sections* in the Union,—either as elements of power or as the claimants of rights. It recognizes only States and People,—and it assigns to each their just proportion of power in the election of a President, as in every other function of government. The States have an equality in the Electoral college to the extent of two votes each:—and then each State has an additional weight in proportion to its population. This provision, which the Constitution deemed sufficient to secure the individual States from injustice, has been fully complied with. The election of LINCOLN involves not the slightest departure from the Constitution in any particular. If secession were equally Constitutional, your right to secede would be beyond question.

But he is elected by the Republican Party—and by a minority of the popular vote, through the divisions of his opponents. True—but Republicans are *people*; a Constitutional majority, composed wholly of Republicans, is not one whit the less a Constitutional majority of the people than if it were composed in part of others: and a *Constitutional* majority—not an absolute, numerical majority—is all that is required for the election of a President. It is a maxim of law, moreover, as well as of common sense, applicable to public as well as to private controversies, that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong: and those who are now Disunionists in the South, with you at their head, are directly responsible for that rupture of the Democratic Party which aided, if it did not cause, the election of LINCOLN.

These, you will say, are technical reasons against secession. True, and they are only assigned in answer to technical reasons in its favor. If you stand upon the Constitution, and assert your right under it to secede in case of its violation, I am free to show that no such violation has taken place, and that you have, therefore, no such right.

Nor can you find any pretext for secession in the character of the man thus elected. If you have made yourself at all familiar with it—as you are bound to do before making it the ground of objection—you must know that the Union contains no purer, no more upright, no more patriotic citizen; no man more just and fair-minded, more certain to discharge the duties of his office with scrupulous regard to the rights of all, than Mr. LINCOLN. But even if this were not so, I understand you to have expressly waived this as a reason for secession, in your speech at Montgomery in 1858, where I find you saying:

"If I understand my distinguished friend from Virginia, (Mr. PRYOR,) the election of a Black Republican President would be an issue for disunion. I understand my learned colleague (Mr. HILLIARD) to say that upon that issue he would be ready to dissolve the Union. I say with all deference to my colleagues here, *that no more inferior issue could be tendered to the South upon which we should dissolve the Union than the loss of an election.* If in the contest of 1860 for the Presidency, SEWARD should receive the legal number of votes necessary to elect him according to the forms of the Constitution and laws, gentlemen say that then will be the time to dissolve the Union. If that is made the cause of disunion, I say to them that I will go with them, but I will feel that *I am going in the wake of an inferior issue*, that there was a banner over me that is not of the kind I would wish.

When I am asked to raise the flag of revolution against an election under the forms of law and the Constitution, *I am asked to do an unconstitutional thing*, according to the Constitution as it now exists. *I am asked to put myself in the position of a rebel, of a traitor*; in a position where, if the Government should succeed and put down the revolution, *I and my friends can be arraigned before the Supreme Court of the United States, and there be sentenced to be hanged for violating the Constitution and laws of my country.*"

The fact, therefore, that a Republican President has been elected cannot be your reason for disunion. As a symptom and precursor of other events it might have more weight. If there were any substantial reason for supposing that Mr. LINCOLN would aid or countenance any infraction of Southern rights, any trespass upon Southern interests, any attempt to disturb the public peace in the Southern States, you would be quite right in putting the South in an attitude of defence, and of preparation for resistance, to any extent which the injustice, when it should come, might require. But it is scarcely becoming a great and brave people, to act upon a mere apprehension of dangers that may never arrive; and in this case you have every assurance which Mr. LINCOLN'S declared sentiments and which the necessities of his position can give, that no trespass upon Southern rights will be permitted which he has the power to prevent.

You fear that, whatever his personal opinions and purposes may be, he will be governed by the requirements of his party. But you have seen enough of public life to know that seeking power against a party in possession is one thing, and wielding it under all the responsibilities which it involves, is quite another. The Republican Party will now have far more interest than any other in preventing renewals of the John Brown raid,—in punishing every movement against the peace of a Southern State,—in enforcing the laws, suppressing everything like resistance to their execution, and securing that public tranquillity which rests upon justice and equal rights. You mistake the North in supposing that the election of LINCOLN indicates any disposition on the part of the people to countenance any infraction of Southern rights. They elected him because they did not believe he had the slightest sympathy with any such purpose,—and because they knew that the public welfare imperatively demanded a change in the spirit and tone of the Federal Councils. And if the Republican Administration should tolerate the least invasion of Southern rights, the very first elections would deprive it of the support of every considerable Northern State.

If, therefore, you had no stronger reason than the election of a Republican President, I am sure you would not urge the secession of the Southern States.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The refusal to surrender fugitive slaves,—and especially the enactment by several Northern States of Personal Liberty bills, with the apparent intent to prevent their recovery, is much more generally assigned as a reason for Disunion. But this cannot be your motive, nor that of the Gulf States whose action will dissolve the Union, if it is dissolved at all;—for they suffer scarcely any practical inconvenience from this source. Out of the eleven hundred slaves who escape from the South annually, I presume that all the Cotton States together do not lose *fifty*. Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky are the States upon whom this wrong and this loss fall; yet they are Union States. They have so little sympathy with the secession movement that you will not trust yourself in Convention with them,—and the Disunionists of South Carolina insultingly repel all advice or counsel from them on this subject. You must be aware, moreover, that the Supreme Court has released the States from all obligation to return fugitive slaves by devolving that duty upon the Federal Government;—that the law of 1850, in fulfillment of that duty, by its defective provision for proofs of identity, subjects free citizens of Northern States to the danger of being carried into Slavery, as has happened once at least since its enactment;—and that the professed object of these Personal Liberty bills has been to protect free citizens from that peril, and not to prevent the return of actual fugitives. The injustice which they may work to the owners of fugitive slaves, is not greater than the injustice which may arise to free men from the harsh and unguarded execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

I am not disposed, however, to enter upon any vindication of the general policy of these bills. I have always opposed them as at war in their spirit, with the constitutional obligation to surrender fugitive slaves, and as calculated needlessly to exasperate the people of the Southern States. Their enactment has been usually due to the race of rival partisans for local popularity. It has been part of the machinery of our political contests; and as a matter of practical importance I presume I am quite right in saying, that all the Personal Liberty bills that have been passed in all the States, have never released half-a-dozen fugitives from the service from which they had escaped. I am quite sure that none of the Southern States would dream of secession on account of the actual injury they sustain from these Personal Liberty bills, in the loss of their fugitive slaves; for if that were the motive of secession it would not be most powerful where the injury is the least. In that case, Kentucky, and not South Carolina, would take the lead in the movement of Disunion.

You say the passage of these bills is insulting to the South—an outrage upon her rights and a mockery of her sufferings. I do not deny it. I admit that there has been a great deal too much that is offensive to Southern feeling in the action of the North upon this subject. But has all the insult been upon one side in this matter? Have the Constitutional rights of Northern men—their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—always been respected in the South? I merely suggest this point as worthy your consideration, if you propose to dissolve the Union because you have been insulted. We have quite as much ground of complaint on this score as you have. Neither section has been blameless. Both have steps to retrace and reforms to practice; and I think you will find the North quite ready to meet the South at least half way in this matter.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

But you claim the right to carry Slavery into the Territories, and that position, you say, is denied by the Republican Party. The assertion of *the right* is one thing,—and its exercise is quite another. I think I run no risk of contradiction when I say, that the present holders of slaves in the Southern States care nothing about the *exercise* of the right asserted on their behalf. They do not wish to go to the Territories themselves,—still less to take their slaves with them. There are no territories now belonging to the Union into which slaves could be carried without a prodigious sacrifice of their value. What slave-owner in Alabama will take slaves worth from $1,000 to $1,500 there into Kansas or New-Mexico, where they are not worth, either for sale or for hire, one-half of that amount,—to say nothing of the risk of losing them? Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, was quite right when he told the Charleston Convention that the *South had no slaves to send into the territories*,—she had not enough to supply the demand for labor at home. She needs on her own plantations all the slave-labor she can possibly command,—and any attempt to send slaves into the territories would only diminish her product of cotton, weaken her domestic strength and add nothing to her wealth elsewhere. Nor are the political considerations which the question involves likely to change her action. For if she should send slaves into any territory in order to make it a slave territory, she must draw additional supplies from Maryland, Delaware or Virginia and thus do all in her power to convert them into free States. The South never can colonize the territories with slaves, until she can be at liberty to increase her supply by importation from abroad.

There was a time when the question of Slavery in the Territories was the paramount political question of the day. I think that time has passed; and that it can never come up again, as a practical question, until after the African Slave-trade has been reopened. The Gulf States will send no slaves to Kansas or New-Mexico so long as they command such enormous prices at home;—nor will Virginia or Kentucky send slaves thither, so long as their prices rule three times as high in the markets at their doors. Slaveholders who emigrate into new regions first sell their slaves, and thus take their property with them in the shape of cash. As you clearly expressed it in your Montgomery speech:

"*Slaves are too valuable to be risked in a contest with Free-Soil-dom in any of our new Territories.* The consequence is that this species of property is kept in the States which protect it, and where there is a demand for it."

Practically, therefore, we shall hear nothing more of the Territorial question until the greater question which lies behind it, and gives it all its importance, shall have been decided. And this, I think, is the general conviction of the reflecting portion of the people of the North, even among the Republican Party. Mr. SEWARD, you will remember, in one of his campaign speeches, said he considered it settled that there would be no further extension of Slavery into the Territories until the African Slave-trade should be restored: and it cannot have escaped your observation that the Republican Convention at Chicago held language on this point very different from that used at Philadelphia in 1856. As things now stand, I believe the North would lose nothing whatever by leaving the whole subject of extending Slavery into the Territories entirely untouched;—and in the absence of any further causes of irritation from the South, I think it not at all unlikely that the North would consent that the question should be decided by the course of events and the natural influences of climate and emigration. If I held any official position, or any post which would involve any party in the responsibility for these opinions, I might not hazard such an expression of them. But I give it as my own judgment, based upon the grounds I have already mentioned.

But suppose this to be true. Suppose the incoming Administration should decide to leave this whole matter precisely where it stands at present, making no attempt to prohibit by law the extension of Slavery into the Territories, conceding that the inhabitants may, when they come to form a State Constitution, and not before, admit or exclude Slavery in their own discretion, and agreeing to admit the State into the Union in either case:—would the South accept that as a final adjustment of the differences between the two sections? Would you,—and those who are acting with you in the disunion movement?

I think you would reply: "*Yes*, if you will concede it as a matter of *Right*, of principle, with whatever logical consequences that principle may involve. But if it is offered on grounds of expediency alone—as a practical solution of an embarrassing question—*No.*" What the South contends for is the *principle* that her slaves are property in the view of the Constitution—to be held, treated, and in all respects regarded by the Federal Government, as property, and nothing else, precisely like horses, cattle, and other movable chattels. It is the absolute indefeasible *Right* itself, and not the *exercise* of the right, which the South would demand as the price of her remaining in the Union.

STATE EQUALITY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Now, why do you make this distinction? Why would you refuse the privilege of carrying slaves into the Territories, unless you could secure at the same time the absolute *right* to do so? Because the former would be valueless without the latter. Because you have no slaves to take into the Territories,—and you need the *right*,—and the principle on which it rests, in order to get them, and thus render the concession itself of any practical value. In other words, you require the restoration of the African Slave-trade, in order to extend Slavery into the Territories. The recognition of the principle you contend for will give you both:—while the bare concession of the extension itself will secure you neither.

The principle you assert is the absolute equality of the States in regard to the tenure of property,—that each State shall be allowed to make its own laws concerning property,—the ownership of persons or of things,—and that any right of property which any State may see fit thus to create, shall be recognized by the Federal Government as absolute and indefeasible.

This is what you understand by the Equality of the States. You will concede, I think, that I do not state the claim too broadly. Any restriction of it,—anything less than is included in it, defeats the purpose for which it is put forward. But suppose it to be conceded. It follows, of course, that any person may do what he pleases with his property. He may hold it,—or buy and sell it,—wherever the jurisdiction of the Constitution extends, and the Federal Government is bound to protect him in so doing. Whatever I may do with broadcloth, you may do with a negro slave,—anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Federal Constitution,—if that Constitution, as you contend, puts the two upon the same footing. All the property of all the States,—whatever any State chooses to make property by her local laws,—becomes property in the eye of the Federal Constitution, and consequently becomes the subject of Commerce,—domestic, or foreign, at the will of its owner,—subject only to such uniform laws as may be adopted for all property, in the regulation of commerce, between the States or with foreign nations.

How far the practical application of this principle would affect the general subject of property, the purpose of this correspondence does not lead me, nor do its limits permit me, to inquire. It would evidently *put the whole matter of property under the control of any one State*,—and each State would be sovereign *quoad hoc*, not only over its own affairs, but over the affairs of all the other States. That the principle would involve the restoration of the foreign trade in slaves, if any State should choose to enter upon it, you will not deny, nor have I the slightest doubt. Indeed, in your Montgomery speech you took precisely this ground, and denounced the laws of Congress prohibiting the Slave-trade as unconstitutional, because they denied and destroyed this principle of the Equality of the States. You say:

"The laws prohibiting the foreign Slave-trade, are in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and are unjust and an insult to the South, and ought to be repealed. * * * *What right has this Government to discriminate against one of the States in the Union that has equal rights in the Union?* Where will you find the right in the Constitution? Nowhere. Will my friend from Virginia (Mr. PRYOR) find in any clause of the Constitution any enactment against the Slave-trade? No, he will not find it there. What will he find in that Constitution? He will find simply this: 'Congress shall enact no law prohibiting the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States may see fit to admit before the year 1808.' What do you call that? Why that is one of the Constitutional guarantees of the Slave-trade. * * *

In 1807 a law was enacted making it a misdemeanor to import a slave from abroad. Now I ask every sensible man in this Convention, *was not that statute a violation of the spirit of the Constitution?* What was the spirit of the Constitution? It was that African Slavery within our dominions was legal, and that *we stood upon an equal footing with all the rest of the States with reference to this species of property.* And what became of our equality when the law was passed that said, you of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta? *What became of our equality then?* A blow was struck against it, when this Government passed a law discriminating against the slave labor of the South. * * * *The law struck at the equality of the South.* If so, it follows as plainly, as that two and two make four, that the law is an *unconstitutional law.*

Is there any gentleman here prepared to maintain that we are not *equal in the Union* according to the Constitution? If so, then I shall be able to understand his argument against the African Slave-trade, and in favor of the constitutionality of these enactments. * * If it is right to buy slaves in Virginia, in what consists the wrong of buying slaves in Cuba, Brazil or upon the coast of Africa? * * *

It is a law that *discriminates against Southern property*; no such discrimination is right. It is a law that discriminates against Southern labor; no such discrimination can be made *and our equality in the Union be yet recognized.* I therefore invoke the principle of Free-trade here, the principle of State-rights, the principle of strict construction, and the *great fundamental principle of our right and equality in this Union*, and consequently of our right to erase from our statute-book every evidence of our *inequality*, that has been put there by the dominant and antagonistic class that has fed upon our very life-blood."

I might greatly multiply these extracts,—but I have given enough to show what you mean by the *principle* of State Equality, and for what purposes you demand the recognition of your absolute *right* to take your slaves, as your property, into the Territories. I do not suppose that the great mass of the Southern people hold these views of the principle, or join in demanding its recognition, with any such purpose. Neither did they dream in 1850 that the enactment of the Compromise measures contained a principle which would involve the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But when they were told in 1854 that it did, they united in claiming the benefit of all the consequences of that principle, just as loudly as if they had been provided for at the outset. A man may have no thought of seizing his neighbor's farm;—but show him that he has color of title, and he will speedily commence proceedings for its recovery. You and your associates in the organization and conduct of this movement know very well that, if you can establish the principle to-day, you can claim all the consequences that may flow from it to-morrow.

REASONS OF THE DISUNION FEELING.

And this brings me to what I regard as the real motive of the disunion movement. That motive has taken precise and definite form, probably, in the minds of a comparatively small number of those who are most active in the movement itself. The great mass of those who sympathize with it and give it their aid, are governed by the vague but powerful feeling that the South, as a section, having peculiar institutions and peculiar necessities, *is gradually growing politically weaker and weaker in the Union*;—that the North is rapidly gaining a preponderance in the Federal Councils; and that there is no hope that the South can ever regain the ascendency, or even a political equality, under the Constitution and within the Union. The election of LINCOLN is regarded as conclusive proof that Northern supremacy is a fixed fact; and it is on this account that it has so concentrated and intensified the resentment of the Southern States. No community ever sinks down willingly into a position of inferiority. Its instinct is to struggle against it, and the struggle will be violent in proportion to the magnitude of the evils which inferiority is believed to involve. All the sectional excitements and political paroxysms of the last twenty years, have been but the strenuous resistance of the South to what she has felt to be the inevitable tendency of events. The annexation of Texas,—the claim to California,—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—the fight for Kansas,—the fillibustering in Central America,—the clamor for Cuba, have been only the straws at which the slaveholding section has clutched, in the hope to save itself from being engulfed in the rising tide of Northern power. To them it was not the steady and silent rising of a peaceful sea. Its roar came to their ears upon the stormy blasts of Anti-Slavery fanaticism,—and sounded to them like the knell of destiny,—the precursor of degradation and ruin to their homes and their hopes.

I do not wonder at this alarm. I cannot blame it, or deny that it has its origin in just and patriotic sentiments. I do think that the leading intellects of the Southern States—those to whom as in every community the great mass of the people look for guidance, and by whom they are guided, whether they know it or not,—ought to have foreseen this result and made up their minds long ago to act *with* the laws of Nature, rather than against them,—to yield to the spirit of the age, the tendencies of civilization and Christianity, instead of resisting them,—to make allies instead of enemies of those great moral principles which are proving too powerful for the mightiest monarchies of the earth, and before which it is idle to hope that despotism can make a permanent stand upon this continent. The Fathers of our Republic did so. They framed the Constitution upon such a basis, and in the belief that it would be administered in such a spirit. They gave the Government they created power over the Slave-trade,—not doubting that, after a few years, that power would be exercised with the general assent of all the States and that all would feel, as they felt the necessity of providing for the gradual disappearance of Slavery itself. And for a series of years the event justified this expectation. The prohibition of the Slave-trade in 1807, recommended by JEFFERSON, was enacted with the unanimous consent of all the States North and South,—and down to 1830 there was a constant and hopeful tendency towards emancipation in nearly all the Slaveholding States. But since that time the leading intellects of the South have turned back the whole current of Southern sentiment upon this subject. In your own words, "an entirely new idea has sprung up, and is now universal in the South, upon the great question of Slavery, in its operation upon mankind and labor." Mr. CALHOUN taught the South that Slavery was, and must always be, the sole basis of its prosperity,—and that the leading aim of the South must be to fortify, to increase, and to make it perpetual. You and others have inherited his opinions, and devoted yourselves to their propagation. And in due process of time you have come into direct collision on this subject with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution which our Fathers framed; and you now find that you cannot reach the object at which you aim, without destroying that Constitution, and breaking up the Union which it created.

The people of the South sympathize with the disunion movement from a keen sense of the growing superiority of the North. How that superiority can be overcome within the Union they do not perceive,—nor have they any definite idea of any policy by which it can be contested, after the South shall have seceded. You, on the contrary, have very definite ideas on both points. You trace the growing inequality of the two sections, in material development and consequent political power, *to the discrimination of the Federal Government against the South in regard to the supply of labor*,—which is in every community the great element of growth and of wealth. The North is permitted to increase indefinitely its supply of labor by immigration,—by inviting labor from abroad,—while the South is forbidden to seek a similar increase by importations of the peculiar kind of labor on which, most unwisely, it has come entirely to rely. When the price of labor rises in the North it invites and secures an additional supply from abroad;—and when the supply is excessive, it overflows into the new Territories, and, planting there new and free States, swells the political power of the North. At the South the enactments of Congress have arrested this natural operation of the law of supply and demand. When the price of labor rises at the South, there is no such resource for increasing the supply;—there is no way of lowering the price, and of securing a surplus to send into the new Territories. And this is the reason, in your opinion, why the South falls behind the North in material development and in political power. These laws forbidding the Slave-trade operate upon the South precisely as laws forbidding emigration would operate upon the North. *And the remedy you propose, is to be sought in the repeal of those laws*,—in permitting every State to import such labor as it requires. Then, as you say:

"The whole matter will be left to the operation of the law of supply and demand, precisely as the mule, the horse, the corn and the cotton trade are governed now, and I insist that *there should be no more discrimination by law against the Slave-trade than against the Nutmeg-trade of New-England. Let it be governed by the law of supply and demand alone.* If we do not want the negroes, then we do not have them; if we do want them, then we can get them. I think this ought to be governed by that rule."

This, then, is your ground of discontent with the Federal Government,—that it *prevents the increase of Slavery*. And I believe it to be at the root of the disunion feeling now so prevalent in the cotton-growing States. Probably not one in ten of the mass of the Southern people,—perhaps not one in five of those who are to day in favor of secession,—would declare themselves in favor of reopening the Slave-trade. Nor is it your policy to press the subject upon their attention, or even to allow it to be made a topic of discussion, while the issue of secession is pending. You have made up your mind that your object cannot be attained within the Union. "I do not expect," you said at Montgomery, "that the North, which has the majority, will ever vote for the measure,—therefore *these laws will never be repealed.*" You are therefore for secession. But it would not be safe to trust the issue, either before or after that event, to the general action of all the Slaveholding States,—for several of them are known to be utterly hostile to it. As you declared at Montgomery, it is the interest of Virginia to have negroes scarce, because they will command a high price,—while it is for the interest of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to have them numerous, in order to have them cheap. You propose, therefore, to exclude the Frontier States from all consultation upon this subject,—and from all agency in the formation of the new Confederacy which you propose to establish. "Virginia and the other Frontier States," says the Charleston *Mercury*, the organ and mouthpiece of your party, "may as well at once understand their position with the Cotton States. *The Southern States will disregard their counsel.* They intend to secede from the Union, and construct a Union *among themselves*, and will be glad to find Virginia and other Border States in counsel with them *after this great revolution.*" And other journals in the disunion interest, deprecate the discussion of the Slave-trade issue as certain to divide public sentiment, and weaken, if not destroy, the entire secession movement.

At present it is your policy to accumulate arguments for disunion, rather than to sift and define them. You can command far more support for that measure by declaiming on the growing power and preponderance of the North, and the steadily waning influence of the South in the federal councils, than by tracing them to their cause and fixing public attention upon the remedy you propose to apply. But the time will come when specific measures must be proposed,—and then foremost among them will be the restoration of the African Slave-trade.

I think you are quite right in believing that the Federal Government will never consent to the reopening of that traffic. The North will never concede that point,—nor lay the foundation for its concession,—directly or indirectly, under any circumstances, nor for any consideration which you can offer as an equivalent. They will meet you on this issue upon any field you may select. They will accept the hazard of Disunion a thousand times, rather than that as its alternative.

In another letter I shall endeavor to show that your chances of increasing Slavery after disunion will be no better than they are now. And I shall also have something to say of the position and duties of the North, the true policy for the South, and the general tendencies and probable issues of the controversy which now agitates and threatens the Union.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The United States corvette *Cumberland*, which arrived at this port a few days since to receive her armament, left the Battery yesterday, and will sail today to join the Home Squadron. On her arrival at the head-quarters of the fleet, Flag-Officer RANDOLPH, now of the *Pawnee*, will transfer his wide flag, and the character of the flag ship. The officers of the *Cumberland* are: Capt. John Marsten, Lieutenant, A. Murray, John Murray, J. H. Rochelle, Chas. H. Green, Thos. O. Selfridge; Surgeon, Thos. Dillon; Paymaster, John De Bree; Assistant-Surgeon, Frederick Van Bibber; Captain of Marines, M. R. Birtzing; Lieutenant of Marines, Chas. Heywood; Boatswain, Edwin B. Bell; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Wm. M. Laighton; Sailmaker, D. Bruce; Captain's Clerk, Wm. H. Ennis; Paymaster's Clerk, Hugh Nott.

The Board of Engineers recently ordered to convene on board the steamer *Michigan*, at Erie, Pa., was assembled yesterday, and will endeavor to complete its labors before Thanksgiving. It is discussing the merits of steam expansion, the importance of which has been exaggerated by the provincial Press.

Lieut. MOORE, of the gunboat *Wyoming*, now on the Pacific station, whose death was announced to the Navy Department on Monday, was a native of New York, and had served twenty-two years without passing the rank of lieutenant. He put in 16 years and five months of his time at sea, and was unemployed only two years and two months. Of no other navy than our's can it be said that there are on the Register 175 persons who have spent from 20 to 32 years below the rank of even gunboat commander.

The latest dates (Nov. 15) from the Pacific squadron give the location of the vessels thus: The *St. Mary's*, having some fever on board, was cruising; the *Narragansett*, having provisioned at Panama, has returned to Callao—but would not, of course, salute the Peruvian flag; the *Wyoming*, with Mr. CLAY on board, was on her way to Panama, at which port also the *Sumter* and *Lavant* are expected. The *Cyane's* whereabouts are not given; and if she be not at Panama when her crew arrives, the old blunder of paying hotel bills for 200 persons will be repeated.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California and Oregon Both Carried by the Republicans—Horrible Details of Emigrant Suffering.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the evening of the 17th inst., and passed here about 1 o'clock this morning, reports three feet of snow on the South Pass and Rocky Ridge.

By this arrival we are in receipt of the following advices:

The Presidential returns of the State are nearly complete, and LINCOLN is still from 500 to 800 ahead of DOUGLAS. All parties now concede the State to LINCOLN.

The Democratic *Herald* (extra) published at Eugene City, Oregon, on the 13th inst. gives the following summary for fifteen counties in that State:—LINCOLN, 5,162; BRECKENRIDGE 4,866; DOUGLAS 3,850; BELL 168. The returns are not complete in several of the counties. The majority for BRECKENRIDGE in Josephine county will be increased 15 or 20. LINCOLN has about 60 majority in Umpqua county which is not enumerated in the above figures. Cass, Curry, and Ullamook counties are yet to be heard from and will increase LINCOLN'S majority.

The people of California are waiting with deep anxiety for the Eastern news, showing the disposition of the Southern States on the dissolution question.

After learning of LINCOLN'S election, all political animosities greatly moderated, the Republicans as well as Democrats seeming to be fearful of serious trouble from the present political condition of the country.

The Republican illumination in San Francisco in honor of LINCOLN'S election was a complete failure. Not fifty houses in the City responded to the call of the Republican State Central Committee to join in a general illumination. The cause of it was that the Republicans generally were not in an exultant mood.

The Sacramento *Standard*, organ of the Breckinridge Democracy, assumes that the dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and urges California and Oregon to seriously consider the question of organizing a separate Republic on the Pacific Coast. The idea seems to obtain little sympathy, and is denounced by a large portion of the Press.

The Pony Express which left St. Joseph on the 5th inst. arrived at San Francisco on the 15th, but from some unexplained cause brought no St. Louis letters, thus depriving the newspapers of their usual Eastern correspondence. New-York letters, however, came through all right.

A severe gale of wind has been prevailing throughout the State for the past two days. Sacramento steamers had to come to anchor in the bay, not being able to land at San Francisco. No serious accident happened to the shipping in the harbor, although many vessels have chafed considerably at the piers. Between Sacramento and Carson Valley many telegraph poles were blown down and the line cannot be repaired for some days. Owing to this cause the news by the Pony Express, which left St. Louis on the 6th inst., has not reached the city, although the Pony got to Sacramento at noon to-day, two days ahead of schedule time.

Official notice has been given of the condemnation and sale of the Government property at Lime Point, at the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, which was bought for a site on which to build a fort.

The Fort and (Oregon) *Advertiser*, of the 7th inst., contains the following letter from C. C. HASCUM, who was one of the company under command of Capt. DENT, sent to Walla-Walla to aid emigrants.

DESCHUT, RIVER, Friday, Oct. 26.

We are homeward bound after a successful tramp. We have been as far as Owyhee, and rescued twelve immigrants buried alive. We can now account for all that were in the train. Mr. MYERS, brother of the rescued MYERS, started to meet his brother and family this morning. A supply train was sent out from the Fort with blankets, clothing, fresh vegetables, beef and other necessaries, which will meet them near Grande Road, about the 3d or 4th inst. The details are of the most heartrending character. They were in a perfect state of nudity, having been stripped by the Indians and left to perish for ten days. They had subsisted on human flesh and the bodies of those who had perished. Mrs. CHASE had fed upon the dead body of her husband.

A private letter says that on the evening of the 27th of October, an officer, with a detachment in advance of the main party, found near a small stream the women and children naked, and in a state of starvation. They were greatly emaciated, so much so that their bones almost protruded through the skin. The women and children, on seeing the rescuers, fell on their knees, and in the most piteous wails implored food. The stout hearts of the soldiers were softened to most touching emotions of pity, which was immediately followed by threats of dire revenge towards the red-skins. On receiving the intelligence at the fort, the sensation felt was such that humanity alone can experience. The conduct of Maj. STEIN, the official in command, was prompt, and every comfort of the fort which could be transported, was quickly dispatched to the scene of suffering. The wives of the officers purchased every description of clothing requisite for the women and children of the train. A physician, with medicine, &c., accompanied the supply train.

By way of Oregon, we have news to the 27th ult. from Victoria.

The *Otter* arrived from Frazer River on the 27th, and brought, by express and private hands, about $75,000 in gold dust.

New and rich discoveries of silver are reported to have been made in Harrison County. Some of it, it is said, assays as high as $2,000 per ton. Five miners by the *Otter* had in their possession $18,000 in dust.

A number of rich specimens of silver ore has been recently taken from a lake situated about forty miles northwest of Port Douglass, which excites the superstitious awe of the Indians of that region by its luminous appearance. The neighborhood of this singular lake is said to be very rich in minerals of various kinds.

There are thirty-five prisoners in the Victoria jail.

Col. MOODY made a successful trip to Fort Zall a few days ago, without experiencing much difficulty. For the future, therefore, merchandize for the Upper Frazer River may be shipped direct from New-Westminster to Fort Zall.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived from New-Westminster on the 1st inst. She brought down fifty passengers, who give encouraging accounts of miners prospecting in the far north. She brought about $25,000 in dust.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 17—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 15th inst., ship *Southern Cross*, from Boston; 16th, *Rose Andre*, from Bordeaux; ship *Winged Arrow*, from Boston.

Sailed 14th inst., whaleship *Eliza Adams*, on a cruise; bark *Montezuma*, for Cape Town, South Africa, with a cargo of wheat.

The ship *Pampusa* is nearly loaded with wheat for Cork.

The ship *Meteor* is about ready to sail with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool.

The ship *Tropic* is nearly loaded with wheat for New-York.

The Country trade has proved light the past few days, and small transactions from first hands are all we have to notice. Meanwhile, the market is generally presenting an appearance of weakness that greatly increases the timidity of buyers. To-day there was a large public offering of Batavia SUGARS and RICE, which dragged heavily at low figures. Of the SUGARS, but sample lots were disposed of, at $9 40 for Yellow, $10 Bs., to $9 95 for White. RYE, $3@3 95 $ 100 lbs. Java COFFEE is well sustained. Domestic raw SUGARS are drooping. PROVISIONS are generally slow of sale and lower. The best brands of BUTTER, via the Isthmus, sell at 32½c. $ lb. LARD is selling in small quantities at a decline of 1c.@2c. $ lb. from last rates. BREADSTUFFS are unchanged. The export demand for WHEAT for England continues brisk.

The ships *Southern Cross* and *Winged Arrow*, from Boston, have not yet found engagements. A China charter is offering, and one of them must go there, and the other most likely to a British port.

FROM PARIS.

The Entry of Victor Emanuel into Naples—Fury of the Legitimists—The Position of King Francis II.—The Relations of Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia—The Pope, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The Legitimists are naturally furious at the entry of King VICTOR EMANUEL into the City of Naples. One of the legitimist journals, after exhausting all its explanations for the deplorable event, says that the King only arrived there *through a sea of Italian blood!* However little truth there may be in this striking figure of rhetoric of the legitimist journal, it is certain that His Majesty, the King of Italy, did not enter dry-shod into the capital of the Two Sicilies, for the telegraph informs us that the entry was accomplished through a torrent of rain.

Can you picture to yourself young King Bomba, sitting in his palace at Gaeta, awaiting in a cold perspiration the responses of the monarchs of Europe to his appeal for help, while the Piedmontese army is putting its batteries in position on the surrounding hills? Letter after letter is received, the seals are broken with feverish anxiety, but he finds nothing but the coldest of diplomatic sympathy. Like the famous sister Anne of PAUL DE KOCK, he "sees nothing coming." At last a document arrives more voluminous, more menacing than the others; is it money to aid in carrying on the war—is it a promise of men and of material, or is it the plan of some foreign chateau to which His Majesty is politely invited by some considerate monarch to flee? Neither the one nor the other. It was simply a decoration from a petty German Prince, something like the Ivory Leopard or the Chameleon with Two Heads! And this appears to be the sum and substance of the young King's appeal to an indifferent and unsympathizing world. Could anything be more cruel than the sending of this piece of ribbon to a man in such a strait?

While the French journals are sober, almost silent on the subject of the retreat of GARIBALDI, the English journals are full of poetry and high sounding eulogiums. But the French have a reason for their reserve; they never know the policy of their Government in advance toward either men or Governments, while in England the Government, as well as the Press, follow the people. In France the people and the Press are with GARIBALDI, and will be with him in the movement which he threatens next year in Hungary, but here neither the Press nor the people can speak till the Government has spoken. Thus, in all that relates to GARIBALDI the French Press almost confines itself to telegraphic dispatches.

We have seen one journal, however, which ventured to approve the Dictator's course in refusing the honors offered him by VICTOR EMANUEL. As the leader of the people in their struggles for liberty, as a great propagandist chief, as a man who could be greatest in filling an irregular and independent position, he could not consistently accept either the baton of Marshal nor the collar of the Annuncíade. The rank of Marshal would reconstitute him an officer in the ranks of the regular Piedmontese army, a position for which he is not only unfitted both by inclination and by habits, but in which he would be controlled in his ulterior plans, while the aristocratic order would place him under obligations which he wishes to avoid.

Many versions are in circulation as to the nature of the relations between GARIBALDI and the King, and some of the former's friends complain that, in the exclusion of his friends from office, and in other particulars, he has been unkindly treated. It is safe to say that this is all surmise. GARIBALDI himself knows—his experience at Naples taught him—that the most prominent men among his intimate friends are impracticable and impossible persons for public posts. As for the less prominent men they will be well cared for.

When M. DE LAMORICIÈRE arrived at Paris a few days ago, a considerable number of his friends waited his coming both at the railway station and in the court of his hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain. A Catholic paper, the *Union*, in rendering an account of the arrival, styles the General *the hero of Castel Fidardo and of Ancona*, to the immense amusement of the town. He is what might be called a hero—over the left.

You will not fail to have noticed the semi-official article of the *Constitutionnel* backing up the Duke de Grammont's letter, to M. DE MERODE, fastening and double fastening upon the Pontifical Government the charge of forgery in falsifying a French dispatch, nor will you have failed to notice the sort of solemn eulogy, half censure, half praise, of Gen. LAMORICIÈRE, with which the ministerial article closes. This part of the article has attracted a good deal of attention, and given rise to a good deal of comment. It is in fact a sort of Gray's Elegy, in which the public are begged to walk lightly over the dead General's grave. Coming from such a source, it is quite safe to assert that the victim is not flattered by it.

A little ill-will has been created in France by the very positive, one might say impertinent tone in which the English journals claim that their soldiers were the first in the Chinese forts on the Pei-ho, and that the French were slow in accomplishing their part of the work. A French journal consoles itself with the half philosophical, half satirical reflection, that if they were second in the forts of Pei-ho, they were first in those of Sebastopol.

The death of the great gallophobe, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, provokes only the most kind biographical notices on the part of the French. His continued praise of the French navy, although the motive of that praise was as well understood here as elsewhere, always tickled French vanity, notwithstanding, and served to soften, in French eyes, the roughnesses of a character which would otherwise have passed for more than rude and boorish.

The ladies of Paris have invented a new mantelet. Last year we had the Zouave jacket, which had but a limited run, and that among foreigners. This year we have the Garibaldiennes. But don't imagine it is a veritable Garibaldienne, that is to say, a red shirt. It is simply an ordinary sack of cloth, of a color to suit the taste of the wearer, profusely decorated with brandebourgs all down the front, which gives it a very huzzar or rather military look. All it has of GARIBALDI is the name.

FANNY ELLSLER is now at Berlin, at the bedside of a sick sister, wife of the son of Prince ADELBERT, of Prussia. The marriage of the young Baron DE BARNIM, eldest son of the Prince ADELBERT, to Mlle. THERESE ELLSLER, sister of the famous *danseuse*, and something of a *danseuse* herself, created a great sensation at the time; but the union has been a happy one, and the relatives long ago became reconciled to the plebeian intruder. From this union was born one child, a son, whose bad health induced his parents to send him, some months ago, to Egypt, to try the effect of the climate on his lungs. But, like RACHEL, he received no benefit, and has just died in Nubia. The news threw the mother on her bed, and her sister FANNY hastened to her side, to console her in the cruel loss.

The new book of M. ABOUT, *Rome Contemporaine*, has had a very rapid sale, the first edition having been exhausted in one day. The subsequent editions will, no doubt, owe a certain proportion of their sales to the curiosity created by the abuse of the book, for certainly it is the best abused book the Press has given birth to for some time. A good deal of this abuse is the result of prejudice against the author, for M. ABOUT is not noted for his amiability to his *confrères*, and has not tried even to conciliate their good wishes. Moreover, it is known that he aspires to one of the forty *fauteuils* of the Academy, and this is enough to provoke the mysterious uprising of stumbling-blocks in all directions. I have not yet read the book, and cannot, therefore, speak of its merits.

Another book just published, and which has been met with a fair quotum of abuse, is from the pen of a no less famous writer than Dr. VERON, Deputy in the Legislature, former editor of the *Constitutionnel*, ex-manager of the Grand Opera, and author of several books, to say nothing of his inapproachable sauces. The book is called *Paris in 1860*. *The Theatres of Paris from* 1806 *till* 1860. As the American said when he looked into Vesuvius, "there isn't much in it."

Of the two Frenchmen who were first into the forts of the Pei-ho, and who have been mentioned for their bravery in the French official report, one of them, Capt. GUERRIER, who is only aged 25, had his wrist crushed at Solferino by an Austrian ball, which also passed through his other hand, so that he was completely disabled for offensive purposes.

The Court is coming to town, it is said, the 1st of December, and the Winter promises to be an unusually gay one.

The American Minister again threw open his hospitable doors a few evenings ago and brought together, in a very brilliant and very agreeable reunion, the American colony in Paris, with a light sprinkling of diplomacy and other foreign elements. Among the ladies present noted either for their position or beauty, or both, were, after the amiable and charming ladies of the Minister's family, Mrs. SPENCER, wife of the Consul; and Miss SPENCER, Mrs. Commodore STUART, Mrs. COLEMAN, (daughter of Senator CRITTENDEN,) and Miss COLEMAN, Mrs. CALDWELL, (Miss BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky;) Mrs. and Miss KING, of Alabama; Mrs. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of California; (Miss HUNTER, of Virginia;) and Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK, Mrs. BASS, of Mississippi; Mrs. and Miss THORN, of Louisiana; Mrs. ROBLES, of Paris, (grand-daughter of JOHN G. COSTER, of New-York;) Mrs. FAGNANI, wife of the artist. Miss A. C. JOHNSON, the authoress; Mrs. FIELD, of New-York; Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, New-York; Mrs. ESTELLE LEWIS, the poetess; Mrs. HUITON, Jr.; the Misses DOWNING, of New-York; and others whose names I do not now recollect.

MALAKOFF.

BEECHER AND BROOKLYN.

A Real Estate Man's Real Views.

The fact that BEECHER lives in Brooklyn is pretty well known. That BEECHER preaches in Brooklyn is also pretty generally understood. But that BEECHER actually constitutes Brooklyn is a truth at which few people have arrived. It is a truth, nevertheless. He is a necessity to Brooklyn,—not a luxury. Brooklyn without BEECHER would be like one of the ferry-boats without an engine—like our City Hall without its cupola.

It is possible to live in Brooklyn without owning a pew in BEECHER'S Church, but it is not respectable. Your butcher will not trust you unless you do, and you will find it impossible to run up a bill at the baker's. Pew-holding in Plymouth Church is the great gage of respectability and responsibility; by standing regularly in the porch of a Sunday you can gain the privilege of lounging around in the purlieus of society, but you cannot assure yourself of admittance to private parlors without owning an undivided interest in a box.

The foregoing remarks are general in their application. I do not live in Brooklyn, and am not a church-going man. I have a partner, however, who is. We deal in real estate, and find it necessary, for the interests of our business, that one of us should attend church. For while just one half of our customers will not believe a man's representations in regard to property, unless he is a church-goer, the other half will not believe him if he is. And thus we partition duties. My partner goes to church regularly to cast up the profits of the week. I do the same thing at home. The confession is candidly made; it is intended for your ear alone, my dear friend with the green glasses; please do not let it become public, as it might redound to the discredit of the firm of Lot & Plot.

I have remarked that I, myself, do not live in Brooklyn. But I have a friend that does. It is a female friend, and its name is Laura Matilda. Perhaps the name is familiar to you. Her mother keeps a boarding-house in Brooklyn—I beg pardon, it is not a boarding-house. Laura Matilda's mother has more room than she requires, and so takes a few friends for sociality's sake. She makes the "friends" pay punctually at the end of the week, however, and unless they have baggage, they are compelled to deposit in advance. Rumors are abroad to the effect that she does not feed her "friends" so well as she might, and a distant connection of mine, whom she has kindly consented to make an inmate of her family, tells me there are grounds for complaint in the coffee; that he suspects the purity of the hash; and has strong reasons for disliking the butter. He tells me that he once hinted these things at the breakfast table, but that the only reply was a remark on the vitiating influence which tobacco exercised on the taste. For a week thereafter, Laura Matilda's mother helped him always to the smallest piece of pie, and Laura Matilda herself refused to take pleasure excursions on the horse-railroad with him, or to hold converse with him in anything but monosyllables. Peace is now restored, and he has never made complaint since.

One thing is certain, Laura Matilda's mother has made considerable money since she commenced housekeeping, and Laura Matilda is an heiress and a young lady for whom I entertain sentiments of esteem—not to say affection. She owns several shares in a flourishing religious daily newspaper and large interests in several other paying institutions. I call upon Laura Matilda quite frequently. I respect her for her virtues, and admire her on other accounts, as she never attends operas, and could not be induced to enter a theatre. She is always ready to go to Barnum's and see the Anaconda family, and the fortune-teller, and the great moral drama of "Joseph and his Brethren," or anything else which is instructive and entertaining; but she will not lend her presence to any profane plays. From "Joseph and his Brethren," she says, much may be learned in regard to the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians, and as relates to the Court of Pharaoh especially many interesting facts may be gathered which are not recorded in the Bible. Laura Matilda, as I have before said, is a young lady for whom I entertain sentiments of unmitigated esteem, not to say affection. The only thing that calumny has ever breathed in relation to her character is, that she is indiscreet sometimes with the syntax, and tampers occasionally with language. It is highly probable that before Christmas comes, Laura Matilda and myself will enter upon a little domestic arrangement, commence housekeeping and take a few friends to board with us for sociality's sake—the real estate business is getting poor, of late.

In accordance with a request from Laura Matilda, I prepared to accompany her to Plymouth Church the other Sunday. It was somewhat late before I got started. Our firm own a Sunday suit and this had to be divided. My partner's boots gaped in several places and I had to assist him in inking the stocking substratum. It is not often that my partner and myself attend church on the same day, and when we do there are always some little preliminaries to be settled. Howbeit, Laura Matilda and I got around moderately early. There was still room for several more in the porch, the railing around the pulpit was wholly unoccupied, and there was no one sitting upon the organ bellows. As Laura Matilda is somewhat diffident we took seats in the porch, although an usher pointed out to us that a window-sill was untenanted, and that one or two more might sit on the pulpit steps, without much inconvenience. Our place was quite comfortable, however, and we retained it; it is true that we could not tell when the services begun, but then we knew very well when the hymn was given out, by the congregation's rising. I have said our seats were comfortable,—they would have been had it not been for some late arrivals, who evidently owned pews, and pushed forward into the body of the Church, crushing Laura Matilda's bonnet and cruelly bruising a rather tender corn of mine. Laura Matilda murmured an audible "brute," as a portly old gentleman climbed over her chair, and I am afraid that I swore audibly as he alighted on my corns. There are some churches in which you can swear without having the profanity generally known. In the Episcopal, for instance, they think you are making responses; in the Methodist they think you are exercised; and in BEECHER'S those around you think it is the echo of some sentence in the sermon. As I have before said, we were entirely out of ear shot of the pulpit; once during the discourse Laura Matilda introduced her elbow into my ribs, and whispered "isn't that fine?" My dear, I replied—in the excitement of the moment I called her "my dear"—if you allude to the point of your elbow, I am free to confess that it is *sharp*, and I am not disposed to deny that it is fine. She said she alluded to a point in the sermon. To which I replied I had not caught a word of it. Laura Matilda said, neither had she, but that she distinctly saw dear Mr. BEECHER open his mouth. The supposition is that when BEECHER opens his mouth he says something, and that when he says something, it is good. But admitting this supposition and proposition, to sit in a Church porch and get no nearer to the preacher than to see him open his mouth, is not a particularly pleasant amusement of a cold Sunday. And I think that my experience justifies me in saying that curiosity prompts quite as many to visit Plymouth Church as Religion.

I conversed on these matters with Laura Matilda as we walked homewards. She was too much occupied with her own thoughts to say much, but she listened attentively. I remarked that when you could get near enough to the church to hear him, HENRY WARD BEECHER was one of the most magnificent pulpit orators in the world, not even excepting SPURGEON. "Oh, the brute!" said Laura Matilda, emphatically. Thereupon I told Laura Matilda, mildly but firmly, that she was WRONG; that, so far from being a brute, Mr. BEECHER was a most exemplary man, and a most promising minister; that I differed from him on some unimportant doctrinal points, but agreed with him in the main; that I had a high respect for him, and could not consent to hear even "the best and brightest" ornament of her sex call him a brute. Laura Matilda apologized, and said she leveled her exclamatory phrase at the fat old gentleman who climbed over her chair, and ruined her bonnet, and trod on my toes. Then it occurred to me that the young lady's thoughts were below the moon and not above her bonnet, instead of being on the sermon, and I remarked that for her wardrobe's sake she had better attend some church where the crowd was less. She said she went to hear the Word, and gave no thought to her wearing apparel. I remonstrated in a mild way that it would be better to go where the Word did not fall so crushingly on bonnets, or occasion such inconvenience to those who had tender feet; but she angered, and said I was irreverent, and that she'd tell her mother, and that our engagement was at an end, and that men were all a like, and that they were all great brutes, and that she shouldn't live long after my perfidy, and that I'd be sorry when she was gone, and she hoped I'd be happy with another, and forget her. Each sentence she punctuated with a sob. Human nature could not resist it. I soothed her; have promised to attend Plymouth Church regularly, and sit in the porch, no matter how cold it is. My reward is, that Laura Matilda's mother will become mine before Christmas, and we're all going to take a few friends to board.

ART AND ARTISTS.

—The portrait painters of this City are mostly at home and hard at work. There has never before been a season of such general prosperity with them, they having, in many cases, work laid out which will occupy their time far into the Winter. Among others, CARPENTER, who holds high rank among native artists, is quite busy. He has just finished a full-length portrait of CHARLES F. NEWTON, for the "Metropolitan Masonic Lodge," of which Mr. NEWTON was the founder, and is completing a life-like three-quarter picture of Mr. L. B. SHAW, whose sternly good-natured features will be easily recalled by the every-day frequenters of the Custom-house. The exquisite picture and absolute portrait of "Brooklyn's Chiefest Belle," which attracted general attention at the last exhibition, is again on the easel for a few re-touches, prior to its delivery.

—LEUTZE has completed his picture of Mrs. COZZENS, and it will form one of the most attractive features of the well-known gallery of Mr. COZZENS. We can find but one objection to this last work of LEUTZE,—it is too *real* a portraiture—too literal, too life-like. A little of the ideal would not injure the effect of any of the productions of this admirable artist, whose success is in every way deserved, and whose fidelity to nature is his only fault—if indeed that be a fault.

—KENSETT has in hand two orders from the Mercantile Library Association of Troy, N. Y. One is an exquisite bit of water view, taken from Derwent Water; the other, a sunset composition—neither of which is very pretentious, though both are in his best vein and will sustain his reputation as a landscapist. KENSETT has also a Lake George study, which will make the eyes of connoisseurs water with delight, and find, as do all such things, a ready market.

—We welcome Old POPE home again. He has been rusticating in Boston for a long while, and has returned with his order-book well lined with commissions from the solid men of modern Athens.

—YOUNG has completed an admirable picture of Yankee-land's scholastic pride, EDWARD EVERETT—and while it pleases the enthusiastic admirers of that eminent statesman, it also gratifies the many friends of the artist whose merit entitles him to more general public recognition than he has hitherto met.

—LANG, we predict, will make a sensation this Winter. He has made the cartoon of what promises to be the most interesting historic painting of the day. The subject is an incident of the last hours of the life of MARY Queen of Scots—when, after having partaken of the Sacrament, she calls her maidens around her and distributes to them her personal effects—jewelry and apparel. The subject is an inspiring one, the artist a genuine lover of his work, and the time a fitting one for the successful outworking of the plan.

—STONE (W. OLIVER) has been spending his Summer to some purpose among the Berkshire Hills, and his studio walls are lined with the incipiences of his Winter campaign.

—It is a noticeable fact that New-York has a greater proportion of female artists than any other city in the world—many of them are very good—some of them rank with the best. We have before referred to Miss GOVE and her successes, and are pleased to know that she continues to have her share of the good things of her profession. She has her studio in Dodworth's Academy.

—Miss EMMA CHURCH, a very literal and faithful young artist, has returned to her rooms in the Brooklyn Dodworth Buildings, and finds as much work to do as she has time to work in.

—GEORGE WARD NICHOLS is quietly but continually making worthy additions to his "Crayon Art Gallery," which is one of the most popular resorts of lovers of art in the City. His latest accession is a noble picture from the successful pencil of Inness, in which sharp bluffs, bold rocks and tumbling waters are worked with the felicity of combination possessed in so remarkable a degree by this most prolific artist.

—From Munich, by private advices, we have a few art items of interest. KAULBACH is painting for LUDOVIC, ex-King of Bavaria, an immense picture of the Battle of Salamis. On it he intends spending several years, and will regard it as the work on which his future reputation will rest. Six years ago KAULBACH made one hundred cartoons illustrative of scenes from SHAKSPEARE'S writings, for a Berlin house, who paid him $40,000 for them. They were engraved, but in so poor a style, that they met no sale—they were re-engraved, but with no better result. A similar fate attended a photographic series, and in despair the publishers applied to KAULBACH, who recommended the Court photographer, ALBERT, who has reproduced them in most taking style, and they are selling like hot cakes all over Germany.

—Commissioned by the English Government, the brothers SCHLAGENTWEIT have spent several years in India and Asia, where they have made seven hundred sketches and photographs of the most striking and noticeable features of the country. These have been placed in the hands of ABBUT, (Munich,) who has photographed and colored them as fac similes of the originals. The Government ordered four sets to be made, one each for London, Calcutta, Berlin and Paris, after which the photographer has permission to issue a very limited number of copies. One of the brothers was killed while in the performance of his duty in Turkey, on the ground of his being a Christian; the announcement of which caused a great sensation all over Europe, and in fact wherever art is known and true artists appreciated.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Political Demonstrations—The Rainy Season—Life in San Francisco—Steamships—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

By the time this reaches you, somebody will have been made President of these great United States, and the division of the spoils will so occupy the wire-pullers, that the dear people, who were so dear before the election, and of so little consequence afterwards, will have a little rest. We all want it. Here was I kept awake far into the small hours last night by a squad of patriotic individuals who made night hideous by their beating of drums and hurrahing for somebody—LINCOLN, I believe. Thank fortune, a few days will put an end to all this. The days of the Democracy seem to be numbered, judging from the aspect of the political horizon hereabouts and yourabouts, but in the interim, *perhaps* the Custom-house folks and other gentlemen occupying political positions of like nature, are not picking up the wee things laying around loose. A Republican said to me the other day, "If we don't get hold of that Custom-house soon, the chivalry won't leave as much as would keep a mouse twenty-four hours." He had been down among them and appeared to be alarmed at the prospect for the hungry incomers.

Our rainy season has set in very gently, and we have had a few days of rain sufficient to start vegetation and lay the dust. Our disagreeable Summer winds have ceased and the still, balmy, suany, quiet weather we are blessed with during the Winter season has fairly set in, and it makes a fellow feel good to get out on a corner, or lean against a lamp-post, with hat drawn down over one eye to shade the face, a stick to whittle, and nothing to do but enjoy the splendid mornings. If anybody wants to enjoy this climate when it *is* charming, let him come now. Our rainy season is simply a period when we have some rain, and our dry season is when we don't get the first drop. It is a great mistake people abroad make in supposing it rains all the time when it once begins—not so; it rains for a couple of days, and then comes a most delightful week—sunny Indian Summer weather, then a few days rain, and so we go to March, when, in California parlance, we "dry up." It would be a sensible way for all the miserable people at the East who dread the Winter, to come out here, spend a month or two in looking around California, then go over to Honolulu and stay a month, then on to China, and so around to get home in May, having been around the world, seen something, and all for about the same amount of money they can stay at home for. New-York is equally, if not a more expensive place to live in than San Francisco; rent for the same kind of a house is greater in New-York. Servant hire is cheaper, to be sure, but then marketing here is quite as reasonable. There a lady housekeeper has the satisfaction of seeing her Bridget wearing better clothes than she herself possesses, which is of itself a great satisfaction to any lady, for she knows where she can borrow in case of need. There's no use in talking, women, be they high or be they low, run as naturally to clothes as a Newfoundland dog takes to water, and in *this* place the sole aim and object of their lives appears to be to out-dress each other. It does me good as I sit up at my window on the corner, commanding a view of our "vanity fair," to see them sailing along, feeling so good when they think they have something new that no one else has. There's such a toss of the head, and even their very ribbons seem to say—"Now, what do you say?" Bridget, who inspects all her mistress's clothes, and tries them on in her absence, borrows the pattern on the sly, and has one made just like it, and then gives warning and leaves her place for the pleasure of having two or three days' time to sport her new garment. There's a great run here now on a new style of feminine overcoats that are so terribly ugly and unbecoming, Bridget won't adopt them even;—they seem to be a cross between a Zouave cloak and an overgrown paletot, giving the wearers a "fast" look. They are altogether too masculine to be becoming. San Francisco follows New-York, and has run very much to purple. It's all purple, from head to foot. The earliest birds in the fashions in this country are a set of fast young ladies who have a great deal of correspondence by express, and are much given to going in and out of WELLS, FARGO & Co's.

We have had no balls and parties yet, the universal cry being "Can't afford it"—and that's so; there are not half a dozen families in the place that can afford to give parties. It's no joke where ice cream is a dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per quart, chickens in proportion. To give a plain party to fifty couples costs about $600. It don't pay.

All our Agricultural Fairs are over, thank Heaven. We got so tired of seeing prize bulls driven through the streets with ribbons on their horns, Blackhawk colts, Rattler colts, Stockbridge Chief colts, Snakspeare colts, long-tailed sheep, short-tailed sheep, &c., &c. The last Fair held here closed about ten days ago; it was a failure, and the Agricultural Society became bankrupt, and have come out and acknowledged their inability to settle up. They complain grievously in a card, that San Francisco would not support it, and failed to patronize their show—compared the support received here with the splendid results of the Fair in Sacramento. The fact is just this—Sacramento is settled by Western folks, people who can appreciate the merits of cattle because they have been raised among them, and know all about it, and are judges of "stawk," as they call it—don't know much else. Whereas the inhabitants of San Francisco are mostly people who have been raised in cities, and the most they know of bulls is, that they have seen a wild one loose occasionally going through the streets with head down and tail up, scattering things; and have an indistinct idea that rams are much given to coming up behind people, taking them unawares and "butting" them into the middle of next week. San Francisco people run much more on operas, kid gloves, and "Jockey club" and "West End," than bulls and short-tailed Durhams.

The *Bulletin's* Lady Correspondent from Paris, a well-known and highly-respected lady of this city, is giving us a little insight into the mysteries and miseries of living in Paris, and also the fashions. The former interest those who think of going there; the latter, the ladies who want to and can't. It's wonderful to see with what avidity women read that portion of her letters touching on fashions. The Lady Correspondent seems to have had her share of the miseries of hotel life in Paris, and bitterly does she complain of the hotel de Louvre. Its a pity she did not try the hotel "Meurice," where the rooms are clean, the dinners good, and the charges moderate, besides being close to a nice glove-store, where the prettiest little girl fitted your gloves, and only charged one franc extra for her little fascinations (the little minx sold me three pairs of gloves, all for the left hand)—but I forget, a lady is not likely to see any attractions in another to warrant her in standing the franc swindle. For the benefit of the *Bulletin's* Lady Correspondent, I wish to remark that her "other half," whom she left behind her, is getting very gay, and needs looking after.

All John Bulls complain of our hotels, and affect to be horrified at our fashion of the *table d'hôte*, but I notice they have "blausted" good appetites when they set down at them. There's no accounting for taste. I tried a fashionable hotel not far from the Strand, in London. On going to bed I was immediately beset by something—jumped up, lit a candle, and found two hundred solid veteran bed-bugs to the square inch. All very fine, yer know, but somehow, I had not been "to the manner born," and they didn't agree with me.

The *Moses Taylor*—the "Rolling *Moses*," as GREELEY christened her—is advertised to take passengers to Panama to connect with the other boat with that very uninvitable and unpronounceable name, for New-York. What a farce,—and everybody knows it. Her fellow, the *Granada*, as you know, was run ashore in a fog, just at the mouth of our harbor. She was a very decent ship, comparatively speaking, but the idea of sending such craft out here to compete with the *Golden Gate*, *Golden Age*, *John L. Stephens*, &c., it's simply ridiculous. No doubt the owners of the *Granada* felt miserably when they heard of her loss. What tears they would shed to hear of the loss of the *Moses*. They *might* in their grief forget to call around at the insurance office, but I *but don't think they would*; but I am glad of it on account of the insurance offices. It's a great satisfaction to hear of another "lick" at those fellows. I have been "served out" by them—nice institutions those. They receive your premium with a bland smile, and pocket it. When it comes to *paying*—ah! ha! that's quite a different thing, and if they can worry you out of it, law you out of it, fight you out of it, they will do it. I propose for a motto over the door of one or two institutions on the right-hand side of Wall-street, "We'll never give up the ship," or "Base is the company that pays." Speaking of steamships, we are having a slow time of it latterly; the passengers that left New-York Sept. 21, arrived here on the old *Washington* on the 25th of October, only 34 days from New-York—fast. The *Uncle Sam* goes down this time, and I learn the next will be the old *California*, built in early days for this coast and to carry salt to the Sandwich Islands to season roast missionary with. Serves us right for not having an independent line of our own, or, what is better, a line of English steamers. I want to live to see two things, one is all the politicians killed, and the United States run under a limited monarchy, and the other, a line of respectable English steamers on this coast. The first I fear is a little "mixed," and may be set down doubtful, because it would be sensible; the latter may come to pass, when all the old steamships are burned, sunk and destroyed and they can't *build* old ones—not before. If Noah's Ark lay at Jersey City or Brooklyn docks, she would be bought or chartered and put on the California route.

The clippers *Golden State* and *Golden Fleece* arrived here on the 29th, having both left New-York on the same day, arriving here almost at the same hour, in 128 days. A close race that, considering it was one of 18,000 miles.

Six days more, and the country is either safe or it isn't. Election at hand, and I am caught without any politics. I shall whooray for the lucky man, whoever he is, and consider him a friend of mine for four years to come.

PODGERS.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Personal to the Captain-General—The Late British Slave Seizure in a New Light—Spain and San Domingo—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

A placard, written in a fine bold hand, has been posted about the Plaza de Armas recently, with the following words:

"Necesito un Capitan-General, per la Isla de Cuba."

(Wanted, a Captain-General for the Island of Cuba.) This must have been the handiwork of some wicked Spaniard, for it is they alone who are in the slightest degree discontented with His Excellency the Captain-General. They dislike his mild, generous rule, as exercised towards the Creoles; they would fain have him do as have done some of his predecessors,—crush down the Creoles with the iron rule of despotism; and because his Excellency does not do this, they dislike him, and would fain render his position so unpleasant as to induce him to resign his present high position.

I have heard it stated by a gentleman who is on terms of intimacy at the Palace, that his Excellency had remarked that "It was impossible for *a gentleman* ever to be a thoroughly popular Governor or Captain-General of Cuba." I confess I am fully inclined to coincide with that view, because the gentleman in feeling would never consent to play the tyrant's part, nor would he ever consent to exhibit an undue bias in favor of one class over any other of those over whom he is appointed to rule. It is because his Excellency the Count of SAN ANTONIO neither plays the tyrant's part, but as far as in him lies administers the laws with justice, and does not show any improper partiality towards any particular class of the subjects of the Spanish Monarchy, but meets out even-handed justice to all, that he is somewhat unpopular with the Old Country Spaniards. With the Creoles his Excellency, I have pleasure in stating, as also with us foreigners, "strangers in a strange land," the Count DE SAN ANTONIO is most deservedly popular. The fact of the Countess being a native of the island, and now their first child "is to the manor born," may possibly be one reason that the Creoles are so warmly attached to his Excellency; but were there no other reason, the simple fact of the even-handed rule which so especially distinguishes the Administration of his Excellency is amply sufficient cause to account for it. Never since I have possessed any knowledge of Cuba, except, perhaps, during the administration of his Excellency the Marquis DE LA PEZUELA, have the masses been so thoroughly content as they are at the time of my present writing.

One of the papers of this city, of the 17th inst., under the head of "Matanzas," has the following, which I condense as I translate:

"The Spanish brig *Lola*, which sailed in the early part of October for Gibraltar, laden with "effects" for the sugar estate of Don RAPHAEL L. SANCHEZ, was seized by a British cruiser, and taken to Kingston, Jam., under suspicion of her being a slaver.

This intelligence caused great surprise here, the *Lola* having had nothing on board of a suspicious character."

The editor of the paper which publishes this "news" says he would "prefer to await the receipt of full details before he expresses any opinion concerning it."

At 5 o'clock, last Sunday morning, the four "Battalions of Volunteers," of this city, were drawn up in line at the "Campo Militar," to receive His Excellency the Señor CONDE DE CANIDO, who has been appointed Colonel of the "Voluntaires," by His Excellency the Captain-General.

It is reported that another theatre is soon to be erected in this city.

The law requiring plans to be prepared by an architect, signed by him, and presented to the *Ayuntamiento* (city corporation,) together with the details as to the manner of drawing these plans, before any house can be erected or repaired in the city, is published in the official Government paper of the 17th inst.

Any person committing an infraction of this law is liable, by a recent "royal order," to a fine of from $50 to $100, and the demolition of the house so erected or repaired. The fine had been reduced to $25, but in so many cases advantage had been taken of that circumstance to elude the law, that it has been considered requisite to again increase the fine to the above stated amount.

Three of the burglars who committed the robbery of 150 ounces from a grocery-store at the Plaza de San Francisco, a few days ago, have been arrested. The police are upon the trail of the remaining scoundrels of the gang.

The subscription at Matanzas for the erection of a new theatre in that city, it is stated, already amount to $121,000.

Yesterday was the Saint's Day of the Queen of Spain, and was observed as a holiday by many of the loyal Spaniards, who decorated their houses with flags and curtains, whilst the day was publicly honored by three Royal salutes from the fortifications at Bessa Mono, Levee at the Palace at noon, and a grand parade of all the troops in the Garrison, including the "Voluntiers" in the afternoon.

The latter manifested their recent want of drilling, by their awkwardness in falling into line and by their marching. *En passant*, I may remark, the Spanish soldiers have a very peculiar kind of march. They seem to march with only one leg, the knee of the other leg is bent before the foot reaches the ground.

Spain has doubtless some designs upon St. Domingo. Señor Don F. FORS, the "Colonel of the Catalans" during the recent war with Morocco, and who "distinguished himself sufficiently to gain the applause, not only of the Spanish Press, but also that of foreign countries," is at this time at Matanzas, at which city he was received with great enthusiasm. He is *en route* for St. Domingo, and will be accompanied by the Dominican General, Señor KORS.

REID'S new apparatus for the manufacture of sugar has produced such favorable results in Louisiana, as to have induced one of the leading planters of this Island, Don INOCENCIO CUSSENIVES, to order one for his sugar estate Armonia. The machine is expected shortly from New-York.

It is worthy of remark, that no sooner do the planters of this island hear of any beneficial results obtained in the manufacture of sugar by any improved apparatus, than they forthwith obtain the machinery regardless of the cost, or that in order to erect it they necessarily destroy machinery that cost thousands of dollars to erect.

Mr. DE LAVE has made his ascent at the Plaza de Toros, upon a rope fifty or sixty feet in height, which he ascended and descended with great facility; he sat down and resumed his feet, hung from the rope by his hands and by his feet, pretended to slip, and turned somersaults backward and forward. He must possess strong nerves. The audience was a very slim one.

The Rumsey & Newcomb Minstrel Troupe arrived in the *Bienville*. They open at the Villa Nueva Theatre next Saturday evening, and will doubtless draw very full houses for a month or six weeks. The Italian Opera Company appears to have beaten itself to Matanzas *en permanence*. They did not meet with sufficient encouragement to open another subscription at the Tacon.

The weather is, thank Heaven, becoming warmer in the daytime. Mornings and evenings continue rather too cool to be agreeable to me.

They have commenced to take the census of this Island. Whilst engaged in writing this letter this morning, I have had a visit from the census-taker. He asked me at least twenty questions, many of which referred to my personal history, of which he could have no right to possess any knowledge. However, I kept my temper, and gave him just such replies as suited me, and, as he rose to depart, handed him a cigar, such as he had not been accustomed to smoke, and, smiling as he placed it between his lips, he said: "*Muy meno*, (very good)—*adios*."

COMMERCIAL.

Very little doing in the sugar market; the ruling rates are upon the basis of 8¼ to 9 reals ₱ arrobe for D. S., No. 12.

Molasses is also very dull at 3¾ reals ₱ keg of 5¾ gallons, for clayed.

Freights continue without any improvement.

Exchanges tend upwards. I quote Sterling, 13⅛ to 14 premium. New-York (60-day bills,) 3¾ to 4⅛ ₱ cent premium. New-Orleans (short,) 5 to 5½ ₱ cent. premium.

Mr. Lincoln at Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* relates some incidents of Mr. LINCOLN'S visit to that city. It says:

"Mr. LINCOLN returns to Springfield, and Mr. HAMLIN goes immediately East from this city. Several interesting incidents are related of the reception. Mr. LINCOLN being a very tall man, generally had to stoop some to reach the level of those who came to congratulate him, and saluting all, as he did, with both hands, the labor performed by the President elect much resembled the traditionary 'man-a-mowing.' At least, it was severe. In the crowd were several short persons. It was refreshing to observe the pleasure experienced by Mr. LINCOLN when he took a man by the hand somewhere nigh his own stature. One of these persons came after a long row of undersized ones. Mr. LINCOLN raised his hands in well-affected astonishment, and exclaimed: 'You are up, *some*.' This was accompanied by a *look* that created much merriment. *That* tall man, for once in his life, was duly appreciated.

In the crowd was a little boy, some four years of age, and his mother. The child was boiling over with enthusiasm, his cheeks glowed with pride, and he could not contain his feelings, so he cried out, "Hurray for Uncle ABE!" Mr. LINCOLN heard it, and the youthful Republican was treated to a "tossing up" towards the ceiling, which tickled him and the visitors hugely, and will be remembered through life by the boy."

The Prince at Richmond.

When the Prince of Wales was at Richmond, Va., our special correspondent who had accompanied him to that place, sent us a report of sundry offensive and discourteous remarks which were made within his hearing by hangers-on of the mob which followed him in his tour of the town. His statements were disputed at the time by some of the least respectable newspapers of Richmond, but in such terms as to render it impossible to take notice of their contradiction. The matter, however, attracted attention abroad, and was commented on with a good deal of severity by the London *Times*;—and we now find it thus treated in a card purporting to be issued by the Richmond Committee of Reception:

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is marvellous how fast a lie will travel, and how difficult it is to put a stop to it when once the steam is up. When the account of the reception of the Prince of Wales in Richmond first appeared in the New-York TIMES it was apparent to the Committee of the Council and the citizens, that some professional Munchausen of the Press had been employed to promulgate a wholesale slander upon the people of Richmond, and that the article had been accordingly manufactured out of the raw material of falsehood to suit the demand.

The committee knew positively and personally that not a word was true relating to the insults alleged to have been offered in the Capitol or elsewhere; that no event transpired, and no word was uttered, which could give the least color to the statement in the TIMES. They were aware of the fact, on undoubted authority, that the correspondent of the TIMES, though in the city, was confined to the house in a remote part of the suburbs,

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Position of the Several Parties—Rush and Scramble for Federal Office—Reflections.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

This Providence is a great city, in its way. So are its inhabitants great in their way. Upon consulting the directory one can find that it is the home of Bishops, Governors, Ex-Governors, Senators and Ex-Senators, great men by the score and rich men by the hundred. Poverty is a crime in Providence—affluence is a virtue—and judging by that rule, Providence may be considered a virtuous city, for certainly it is a wealthy one.

Rhode Island is, to be sure, a small State—but who that remembers the money-struggle of last Spring can say it is not an important one?—who will say so that recollects the struggle which took place between fat money-bags and very fat money-bags for the Governorship of the State, the result in favor of the latter, and the triumphant exultation thereafter?

The present Governor of Rhode Island is not very much of a man. His intellectual capacities are not such as entitle them to the description "brilliant," nor do his executive abilities shine forth with equal prominence as those of his brother of Massachusetts. Nor is he an orator, nor a writer; in fact he should never fail to regard with reverence that *fate* which gave him money and placed him in position—money which, by its own impetus, cannot fail to accumulate faster than he can spend it, and position, which is but a stepping-stone to higher and more influential stations of honor and prominence. Indeed there is no young man in the country whose political future looks more bright, and whose success can be more certain than his, *provided* he brushes up his naturally quick, though wholly undeveloped perceptive faculties, studies carefully the science of political economy, and yields himself for a few years to the tutorship of some one who has a long head and a kind heart.

As it is, however, he is simply odd, acting entirely on the secretive know-nothing, tell-nothing, all-things-to-all-men kind of a policy, he is fast becoming a political nonentity. No one knew *before* the election how he would vote—no one sees or heard of his voting *at* the election, and no one believes he voted at all. In fact, it is currently reported, and the report is traced back to one of his most intimate friends, that though naturally a Democrat—elected by Democrats and Republicans—he wanted to vote for BELL and EVERETT, but was constrained from taking even that eminently safe step, by "prudential and weighty reasons."

The politics of this State are mixed up in the queerest and most wonderful manner. There is the "Lincoln Straight-Out," the "Lincoln Conservative," the "Radical Republican" the Douglas Party, the Democratic Party, and the Union Party. Agreeing in some lines of policy, they differ in others. The State is small, and the contest warm. The two important matters which now loom up in the eyes of the politicians, are the distribution of Federal offices and the nominations for the Spring election.

The Post-office, the Custom-house, and the District-Attorneyship have to be filled, and the applicants, aspirants, and "only ones who deserve reward" are astonishingly numerous. Stand 'em in a row and the State boundaries would not inclose them.

The Post-office is worth probably $5,000 per annum. $5,000 is not bad to take as a salary, and many there be who think it. The Senators representing the State at present are Messrs ANTHONY and SIMMONS—the former a first-class man. Mr. ANTHONY has a brother; that brother has a weakness; that weakness is a fancy that he must be the Postmaster under the coming Administration. The said ANTHONY is a good and worthy man, and an exemplary citizen, and undoubtedly would make a good Postmaster. But unfortunately the other Senator, Mr. SIMMONS, has a son.—not that his having a son, *per se*, is unfortunate,—but that son also has a weakness, and his weakness coincides exactly with the weakness of Mr. ANTHONY. Both Senators cannot be accommodated, that's certain. JOHN EDDY, a lawyer of credit and renown, SAM JAMES, a good man and true, and a host of minor hungry men enjoy the epidemical weakness with which the Senatorial relationships are affected, and there's no telling how it will end, unless Old ABE kicks them all off and gives the position to Hon. W. S. PATTEN, who presents a very fair, clean record of old Whiggery and consistent Republicanism.

The Custom-house is the next consideration. Said consideration is about $3 0.0 per annum, and with the accession of Mr. WM. R. WATSON, the eminently able and very consistent editor of the paper known last Spring—since deceased—as the *Conservative Republican*, the applicants are the same as for the former office.

The District-Attorneyship is claimed, and will probably be awarded to a young man named DEXTER, the Commandant of the Wide-Awakes, a smart fellow, and a very general favorite. Unfortunately he is the son-in-law of Mr. PATTEN—on one account only, of course—who is the prominent candidate for Postmaster, and it wouldn't be hardly the correct thing if two important offices should be given to the same family..

The three men whose lives are most uncomfortable just now, in this City, are Bishop CLARKE, Gov. SPRAGUE, and SETH PADELFORD. To them, each and all, runs every applicant for office. All want letters of recommendation and commendation. All argue, all plead, all evince the most intense interest in the fate of the country, and are certain that that fate depends, to a marked degree, upon the Federal appointments in this little State. The Bishop pleads his sacred office as a reason why he should sign no paper, and if he cannot get rid of them in any other way, requests them to follow him to his study for a little professional conversation. The Governor acquiesces to everything that is said by everybody at all times, but signs no papers—catch him! And PADELFORD, kind hearted as ever, says, "Well, I'll make no invidious distinctions; if I sign one, I'll sign all;" thus leaving all out in the cold, or else taking all into his warm kitchen, without regard to kith or kin.

Senator SIMMONS has to play a very close game, as he would infinitely prefer a Cabinet office or a Foreign appointment, for SIMMONS, *pere*, than a postmastership for SIMMONS *fils*, and Gov. SPRAGUE has to play a closer game yet, for he wishes a renomination for his present position, and a succession to M. SIMMONS' seat in the Senate, so that, desiring both births, he cannot trade one off for the other.

Meanwhile, Mr. BARTLETT, the Secretary of State, who is generally nominated by all parties and elected unanimously, quietly looks out from his peaceful chamber upon the fighting crowd of pap-hunters below, who, like the cats of old Kilkenny, will be very apt to eat each other up, leaving the coveted prize for some unthought of worthy. There are few men in this country like Mr. BARTLETT—fitted by nature for his position—educated by close study and trained by long experience; accustomed to deal with men of all kinds, whether they be such as he executed in Mexico, or such as he finds in peaceful Rhode Island. Genial, simple, kind-hearted and true, he lives a life of usefulness, fills honorably a responsible office, and will die leaving behind him a name of which his State will be proud, and by which his children will be honored.

Although the fire of discontent has been burning between the conservatives and the straight outs, since the memorable election of last Spring, it has not until now reached a pitch which entitled it to outside consideration. At the present time any lover of chaos, any admirer of confusion, any enthusiastic devotee at the shrine of Momus, can find to his heart's content the food for which he yearns in the political pudding of little Rhody. All in a snarl—the Wide-Awake clubs even cannot get up a demonstration without having the conservative and radical questions up and discussed—the grave heads of the one checking the light hearts of the other, while the evil genius of modern Democracy looks smilingly on, and the one faction destroys the other. When the radicals want to turn out in an Old-Bejoyful manner to manifest their delight at the result of an election, the conservatives frown and say "there's no necessity for it—it will hurt trade;" when the radicals, regardless of remonstrance, do turn out several thousand strong, and the whole city is brilliantly illuminated, and all is gay and bright, the conservatives go off by themselves and have supper together, lamenting the course of their brethren and deprecating their unwise action. And so they go like a pair of ill mated oxen,—one pulls one way, and the other pulls another way, and the result is a total annihilation of the party.

The primary elections will be held before long, and rely upon this fact, there will be an absolute breaking up of all the old parties; new ones will be formed, resting alone on the fortunes of individual aspirants for Federal and State positions, and corruption will exist, such as New-York, in her fullest Wards, has never seen, and which will be equaled by none here or elsewhere—unless, possibly, by that found here at SPRAGUE'S election—and trouble will nestle and burrow in the mire of politics, annoying bad men and astounding good ones. The nest-egg of all this trouble was the irregular manner by which the rival gubernatorial candidates of the late election obtained their nominations, and the nurse who has reared and carefully trained the growing evils, was the unscrupulous use of money openly and defiantly at that same time, and the hope for its continuance in the coming strife. Go it! You have sown the wind, now reap the whirlwind.

HOWARD.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

$2,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Coup	97	75	N. Y. Cent. R.	71⅛
2,200	do	96⅜	350	do	71⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	77⅛	150	do	71⅝
2,000	do	77	200	do	b30 71⅝
12,000	do	76¾	100	do	b10 71⅝
4,000	Virginia St 6s	79	100	do	71¾
1,000	do	79	300	do	71⅞
7,000	Mo. State 6s	69	380	do	s10 74⅜
10,000	do	68¾	150	do	75⅛
2,000	do	68¾	1,000	do	s1 74⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	do	75
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. 5th M. B.	76	50	do	s30 75
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	86⅛	50	Harlem R.	74⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	18	100	Harlem R. Pref	31¾
1,000	Clev. & Tol S. F. B.	70	120	do	34
2,000	La Cr. & Mi. L. G	16	100	do	33⅛
20	Merch. Exch. Bank	90	275	Mich. Cen. R.	55
5	Bank State N. Y.	90	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14⅜
17	do	92	200	do	14⅜
60	Bank of Commerce	92	5	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
5	American Ex. Bk.	92	100	do	b15 31
46	do	90	25	do	30
48	Metropolitan Bank	103⅛	85	Panama Railroad	111⅜
46	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 89	5	do	115
90	do	88	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	70	do	58⅝
55	do	81	150	do	58⅜
50	Galena & Chi. R.	63⅛	500	do	s30 58
250	do	63⅜	100	do	s10 58
200	do	b30 63⅝	100	do	s10 57⅞
100	do	63	100	do	b20 58⅛
50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53⅞	50	do	54⅛
50	do	s10 53⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts R.	9
50	Ch., B. & Q. R.	c 70	25	N. J. Central R.	105⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup	96⅜	25	Pacific M. S. Co.	81⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	76⅜	50	do	81
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	s60 68⅜	100	Cumber. Coal Pref	9
3,000	do	69	200	Erie Railroad	28⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87	550	do	s30 28
5,000	do	86⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref	34⅛
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	15⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14⅜
138	N. Y. Cen. R.	74⅜	350	Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	31
100	do	b30 74⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 54
100	do	b15 74⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57⅜
225	do	74⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 63
200	do	s15 73⅜	5	do	63
50	do	74⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 27
50	do	s3 74	115	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	52⅛
150	do	s5 74	200	do	52⅜

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The day has been the most quiet of the week, if not of the fortnight, in Money and Stock matters. The heavy Discounts made at Bank on Friday last and yesterday have restored a steadier movement to business, without however encouraging, in the present unsettled state of political affairs, new engagements among the merchants. The first good accomplished was in unlocking the Foreign Exchanges, and these have gradually improved until we are able to report this afternoon a better and higher currency for Merchant and Southern Bank bills than for nearly two weeks past. The consequence is increased facility in filling export orders on the Corn Exchange and in all the Cotton markets. The effect upon the latter of the last financial news from England, and the worse accounts which are looked for after our crisis is known on the other side, is variously interpreted. Some well-informed parties in the trade incline to the belief that the difficulties at the South, tending as they do to restrict both receipts at the ports and shipments to England, will, when known in Liverpool and Manchester, stiffen prices for the stock of Cotton on hand, despite the high rate of interest at the Bank. Others gravely talk of a loss of two pence sterling the pound on nearly the whole crop still to go forward. The last we deem an extreme opinion, as neither the reduced old stock in England nor the moderate extent of the new crop on this side is calculated to make Cotton a drug in Manchester at the rate of consumption which the world's actual wants has made imperative. The difficulties of moving it from the South may involve serious loss to the planter: indeed they are doing so already; but no probable turn of the market abroad will subject him to ruinous sacrifice, or one which the comparatively moderate cost of production will not enable him to bear.

Opinions also differ as to the effect of our crisis on the further action of the Bank, and the price of Money in England. The present news indicates a preëxisting pressure from other causes to the extent of forcing the rate of interest up to 6 ₱ cent. at the Bank, and even higher terms in Lombard-street. It would, therefore, seem as though the London market will be ill prepared for our financial storm, and the requisition for probably a £1,000,000 in Gold on the Bank of England to equalize our Exchanges. At the same time, it is argued, that the shock and consequences of such news from the United States as must reach England by the present week, will probably be less startling than if it fell upon a 4 ₱ cent. money market, instead of a market already advanced to 6 ₱ cent. But this opinion implies the ability of the Bank, under the act of Sir ROBERT PEEL, to meet the emergency at some rate of interest at or within 10 ₱ cent., which we should seriously question on the eve of the new supply of Cotton and the wants of the Kingdom in Grain. A suspension of that Act, and an increase of the Public Securities in the Issue Department of the Bank, as a basis of Bank Note Circulation, sufficient, with the reduced stock of Bullion, to answer the pressing wants of trade, are not, to our view of the difficulty, improbable events. And we are led to this opinion from the sudden, and, thus far, unexplained nature of the drain from London to Paris, and the loss of Gold the past month by the Bank of France. That these things have taken place wholly irrespective of American affairs is quite certain. We are not sure, indeed, but that some reliance was felt in Paris three weeks ago that Bullion might be drawn *from* (in place of *to*) the United States, at a moderate cost.

The sales of Exchange on London to-day advanced to 102@103½ for Merchant bills; 103½@104½ for current Bank bills; and 105@105½ for standard resident Bankers. The rates for Money outside of Bank continue nominally at 12 per cent. on first-class paper, but with fewer lenders than before the pressure, and only a moderate offering. The Merchants are equally well accommodated through Bank, where the offerings of paper within reasonable date and of undoubted credit, are falling off. To the Stock Brokers, Money at call, comes easy at 7 per cent. We believe, from the signs this afternoon, that the applications at Bank on Friday (to-morrow being observed as a strict holiday,) will be greatly reduced from Tuesday. It is possible that the advancing tendency of Foreign Exchange may induce the Importers to apply for liberal Discounts, but the impression is they have no immediate occasion to press forward their remittances; especially as their orders for Goods for the Spring trade have unquestionably been much reduced.

The Stock Exchange opened at a decline of one ₱ cent. from the last prices of yesterday on the Railway speculatives, and was then fairly supported through the dealings of the day until near the close in the afternoon, when a heavy feeling was experienced, and the following quotations made:

Central	74	Mich. Guaranteed	30
Erie	28	Ill. Central	57⅛
Hudson	43⅛	Galena	62⅛
Harlem	14	Toledo	26⅜
Reading	34	Rock Island	52⅛
Mich. Central	49⅞	Panama	111
Mich. Southern	14¾	Pacific Mail	80

The demand was rather firmer on some of the State Stocks, and also for Government 5 ₱ cents, but only a moderate business could be accomplished. The political feeling of to-day is, if anything, rather quieter, partly in the hope that the President's Message on Monday, and the first indications from Congress, will prove of a conciliatory rather than irritating nature on the Southern question. At the same time the disposition outside the Stock Exchange is evidently to unusual caution, most of the orders to buy being accompanied with the cash, or with a view to a quick turn in the market, so that most of the outstanding time contracts of October and the early part of this month are closed up as they mature without renewal.

The Chemical Bank has been practically expelled the Clearing-House. After Saturday next the other Banks will refuse all inter exchanges with it. The difficulty grows out of the absence of the officers of the Chemical from the Bank action of Wednesday night, and their subsequent refusal to be bound in all respects by it. The point of difference is on the consolidation or equalization of the whole Specie average of the Association. To the other clause of the mutual arrangement, no objection is made. The issue made by the other Banks, we take it, is one of recusancy to the will and control of the majority. For this the Chemical Bank is virtually voted out of the Clearing-House. The officers of the Bank complain of such action as uncalled for, and announce that it will make no difference in their way of doing business, and that they will, as heretofore, receive the notes and certified checks on all the solvent City Banks on deposit at their counter.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in November, were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$4,212 38	$4,613 25
Freight	13,973 74	14 627 58
Total	$18,190 17	$19,270 83
Increase		$1,030 66

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for that week are:

Freight	$21,160 75	$23,575 53	Inc. $7,414 33
Passengers	6,847 55	7,265 66	Inc. 418 11
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Total	$29 008.38	$36,841 24	Inc. $7 832 91

The Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Friday evening, says:

"The money market has been very quiet to-day, with compara lively little doing in any department. Most of the banks have sold exchange freely to customers at 7 ₱ cent premium. The buying rate is 5⅜@6¾. The high price restricts purchases to the lowest possible point, parties only remitting who feel it absolutely necessary to do it.

At present the amount of paper offering at the banks is nearly nominal. They are literally doing 'little or nothing'

The demand for gold is light. The high rates and the fact that currency circulates as usual among all classes, keeps the people quiet and willing to retain it. Buying rates nominal at 5@7 ₱ cent.; selling firm at 10 ₱ cent."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$77,110
Total payments	138,935
Total balance	3,900,081

The receipts include $63,000 for customs.

In reference to the Cotton crop, the circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, of this week, reports:

"There is no longer any question as to the fact of a general killing frost. The plant having survived the frosts of last month in some few places, occasioned much difference of opinion of the extent of damage done. The fine weather which followed was by many expected to warrant an increase in current estimates, Such, however, has not been the case, except that in Texas and Louisiana, where cotton was still growing, the yield will be better than previously expected. Public opinion, in the meantime, has settled upon 4,000,000 bales as the most probable result of this crop, and the only effect of the severe and general frost at the South this week is to confirm this estimate and cause it to be regarded rather as an outside figure. As far as the receipts afford any criterion, they are confirmatory of this view. For so far the deliveries compare closely with 1858–9, our table to-day showing a difference of only 11,000 bales between the two years, while the week's receipts at the Gulf ports by telegraph precisely correspond. Whether this identity will be maintained cannot be foreseen; neither can receipts at this early date be taken as reliable evidence of crop, though they certainly influence the general opinion."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall street:

N. Y. S. Currency.	⅜@—	North Carolina	9@—
N. Eng'd & E. Jer.	½@—	Georgia	10@—
Philadelphia	1⅜@1	Virginia	7@8
Baltimore	2@—	Tennessee	7@8
Interior Penn.	3@—	Illinois & Wiscon.	9@—
Interior Maryland.	2@2½	Missouri	9@—
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	2@2½	Free Indiana	5@6
Michigan	1¾@—	Louisiana	4@5
S. Carolina	10@—	Mobile	4@5
Canada	1½@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres	78	86
120 acres	68	76
160 acres	70	78

SPECIE.

Silver.			Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@—
Mexican Dols.	$1 04@1 05		Span. Silver 8oz.	1 20@—
Spanish Dols.	1 08@—		*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	96@—		Sovereigns	4 78@4 80
French Crowns	1 08@—		Twenty Francs	3 80@—
German Crowns	1 06@—		Ten-thaler pieces	7 80@—
Prussian Thalers	70@—		Ten-guilder pcs	3 80@—
Guilders	39@—		Span. Doubloons	15 50@16 00
English Silver	4 75@4 85		Patriot Doubl'ns	15 40@15 60
Specie	1 06@—		Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem
Old Am. Bit. Dols.	1 03@—			

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday thus notices the aspect of the market there:—

"In the way of discounts, we have no change to report in our market. Bankers do something occasionally for depositors, but it may be said there is no sale for paper. The worst feature exhibited here was the advance established in exchange on Saturday, rates having gone up to 2 prem. at all the houses except the Valley Bank. The latter institution continued to draw for its customers at ⅜ prem., and it is not its intention to make any change from this figure. The demand at 2 prem. however, was in advance of the supply, everybody who has money and expects to have remittances to make any time within the next two or three weeks, buying now, fearing a further improvement. These high rates, however, are not likely to last very long.

If matters continue to improve in New-York, produce will begin to move forward in a few days, when supplies of exchange will increase. Rates having fallen in New-Orleans to par, we may look for liberal receipts from that quarter. One institution alone has $100,000 of New-York sight remitted on Saturday at par. This will be followed by further heavy investments. Thus supplies are likely to prove sufficient to prevent the continuance of high rates of premium. Dealers paid on Saturday 1⅜ premium for private checks. Philadelphia was bought at ⅜ and sold at ½ premium. Bankers' checks on Baltimore were obtainable at par, but there is no market for commercial checks, and we cannot give a quotation. While New-York exchange at Baltimore is 5 premium, sight or time bills payable there cannot be negotiated here, of course, except at a heavy discount. We quote gold at 2@3 premium. There was less counter demand for it on Saturday, and some parcels were shipped East to make exchange."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday last, notices the week's movements thus:

"It is hardly necessary to make up an extended summary of the last week's operations. Suffice it to say that each day was a counterpart of the preceding one, so far as increasing depression and distrust are concerned. This morning opened with a rather better demand for prime Sterling Bills, and sales were effected as high as 100⅜@101, but towards the close the inquiry subsided. The supply of choice names is small. Some very good bill-of-lading drafts sold at 97¾@98.

Here there is no improvement whatsoever in Money affairs; on the contrary, the market is growing harder, though such a thing is hardly possible. The best banks are offering at 2 ₱ cent. without finding takers. In Bank the pressure is very severe, and scarcely any new Loans are granted. Most of the Discounted Paper is, however, renewed, but it is a matter of considerable difficulty even for good parties to meet the outside collections. Such a condition of things must inevitably result in trouble, and temporary suspensions will be unavoidable. In many quarters the Banks are severely blamed for not examining, but in the face of suspension of moneyed institutions elsewhere, and the probable stoppage of others, they contend that they have enough to do to take care of themselves.

The demand for Sight Exchange fell off to-day, though the counter rate in Bank was maintained at ¾ premium. Outside sales were made at ½, and one day Sight without grace brought ⅜. There were no transactions in 60-day Bills on the North. Quotations are nominal from 3@4½ discount. Some Francs were sold to-day at 5f 70@5f 65.

The arrivals of Specie this week include $502,031 from New-York, $104,102 from Tampico, and $2,065 from Texas; total, $668,221. The shipments comprise $1,000,000 Gold to Cincinnati, $330 000 do. to Memphis, and $8,250 Mexican Silver to New-York. Sales of the latter have been made here at 5 premium."

Referring to yesterday's operations at Baltimore, the *American*, of this morning, says:

"Business continues in a very depressed condition, and although commercial circles have been relieved considerably by the liberality of the banks, yet the feeling in the money market is anything but comfortable, and the continued excitement in the South tends in a great measure to unsettle the market. The general impression seems to be that we have not seen the worst, but we hope to the contrary. Very little first-class paper finds its way to the street, but whatever does is generally bringing from 1@1¼ ₱ cent. ₱ month for single names, but indorsed is selling at lower rates."

Under date Tuesday evening, the Boston *Post* remarks:

"The money market may be a shade better. It is improving from New-York. We hear of $390,000 discounted in Wall-street on Monday on Boston account. Yesterday our banks lost but $51,000 in specie, and some of them increased their loans moderately. In outside rates, however, there is little improvement. Prices are high, credit is scarce, and New-York funds in quick demand; but, upon the whole, the market is brighter and a trifle easier."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 17 bbls. Ashes, 14; 2:6 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. Corn Meal, 145 330 bushels Wheat, 17,100 bushels Corn, 10,524 bushels Barley, 22,708 bushels Oats, 2,112 pkgs. Provisions, and 533 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,070 bbls., including 773 bbls. Pots, and 297 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of small lot of Java at 16¾c.; 350 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.@14¾c., and 250 bags Rio at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and 1,800 bales have been reported sold at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾d. for do. Gulfs, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, and prices are generally lower, yet the demand is not brisk. Shipowners claim higher rates on freight, and this circumstance tends to restrict the export movement, by lessening the inquiry from shippers. Sales, 17,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 00@5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45 ₱ bbl. Superfine State.....$4 75 @$4 90
Extra State.....5 00 @ 5 25
Superfine Western.....4 75 @ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....5 00 @ 6 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 15 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Hhio, round hoop, shipping bd.....5 30 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 50 @ 6 60
Fancy Genesee.....5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee.....5 65 @ 7 00
Interior to choice Extra Missouri.....5 60 @ 7 00
Southern Flour is in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; 375 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and prices are easier. At the reduced rates the demand is fair, but not active, as shippers are reluctant to buy freely in view of the advanced rates claimed on freight by shipowners. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 128,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 31; Red Western at $1 22@$1 25, the latter an extreme rate; Red State at $1 19½@$1 21; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, part at $1 16; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 16; Chicago Spring, at $1 07½@$1 10, nearly all at the latter price afloat and delivered from store; and small lots of White Southern at $1 42@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining. The demand is moderate, chiefly from shippers. Sales 61,000 bushels, mainly at 65c. for mixed Western, and at 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern and Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 1,800 bushels, in lots, at 70c. per bushel. Barley has been in fair demand at about former rates; sales 17,300 bushels, including Canada West, part at 75½c.; Canada East, 73c.; and State at 65c.@71c., chiefly at 68c.@71c. per bushel. Oats are quiet, yet quoted steady, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western, at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 650 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair request, mainly for home use, at 34c.@40c ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 100 tons Scotch Pig at $21 50@$22 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive, and prices have been nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 270 bbls. new crop New-Orleans (including 150 bbls. by auction) at 36c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive and nominal, at $2 90 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 401 bbls.; estimated stock, 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed, and sales have been restricted, chiefly at 37c ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,329 bbls.; estimated stock, 9,500 bbls. Tar has been less sought after, at from $2 65@$2 85 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,06 bbls.; estimated stock, 800 bbls. 600 bbls are being shipped by the bark *Native* to Liverpool. Resin has been in limited request, including common, at $1'30 @$1 35, strained at $1 37½@$1 40, and No. 2 at $1 50@$1 90, ₱ 310 lbs; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 4,235 bbls. Estimated stock of common at the close, 20,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 27, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	52.153	44,049
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	147,093	59 137
Resin	598,783	444,467
Tar	47,763	21,046

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, and sales have been confined to small lots, including Mess at $17, and Prime at $12@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon included 500 boxes Western, deliverable in December, at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 175 tcs. and bbls, in lots, at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at uniform rates. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess, $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 15c.@20c for State, and 11@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 9½@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 300 tcs. were reported, at $3 50@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 250 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 575 bbls. in lots, chiefly at 19½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderately extensive, to-day, at somewhat firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags 12¾d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¾c.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¾d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs., and Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. @2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s 9d @4s. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s ₱ bbl; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾c.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Courier*, 555 tons, to London, with 480 tons Java Sugar in bkts., at 45s.; a bark, 598 tons, to Bristol, Eng., 28,000 bush Wheat, 14c. in ship's bags, 2,000 bbls. Flour 3s. 6d.; a Br. bark, 398 tons, to Gloucester, Eng., 24,000 bushels Wheat, 14¾d. in bulk; a brig, 198 tons, to Gibraltar, Sicily and back, $3,400; one, 239 tons, (before reported on private terms,) to Palermo and back, $3,500; a Tern. schooner, 400 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Ferol, Spain, lumber, $22; a brig, 300 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $5 50; a Br. brig, 175 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Bristol, Eng., Resin, 5s. 6d. on and under deck; a schooner, 175 tons, from an Eastern port to Jamaica, Lumber, 18, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4 ₱ ton; one, 240 tons, from Jacksonville to a Windward island, Lumber, $13; one, 131 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,150; one, 142 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; one, 117 tons, same voyage, $850; one, 186 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,600; a British schooner, 133 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, $1,150; a brig, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,700.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 28, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Considering the unsettled condition of money matters the past ten days, the business of the week has generally been good and sales and prices much better than anticipated. The Butter trade is generally thought to be in a sound healthy condition, and we have heard of no lots as yet being slaughtered to meet bills payable. The Southern Butter trade is almost at a stand, and the present high rates of exchange prevents parties South paying for bills already due, and houses here decline making any more investments in that section till matters politically become settled. As we remarked in a previous article, this cessation of the Southern Butter trade continued much longer, must have a damaging effect on the prices of very choice dairies of Butter, though it is at present offset by the encouraging tone of the English market, nearly 4,000 packages being taken by shippers within the week at prices ranging from 13c to 17c. for good sound Butter, and there is but little doubt of this demand continuing at these rates through the Winter, which, while it will not raise prices, will afford an outlet for a large quantity of Butter that would otherwise go to grease. The panic is considered fairly over here by the liberal policy of our banks, and it is the duty of our farmers to sell their produce to the merchants in the country whom they may owe, and let them place it in market, have it sold and pay their jobbers here, who will thereby be able to meet their bills payable falling due 30 to 90 days hence. There is nothing in the future to indicate better prices for Butter. They who realize the soonest will fare best. Roll Butter is now inquired for, and the weather is cool enough to induce shipments. It should be packed in tight barrels with cloth wrapped around each roll, and tightly packed to prevent the rolls from breaking. Merchants will realize 2c. to 3c. better prices for their store Butter shipped in this manner than if packed down in firkins.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	—	@ 25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@ 18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@ 20
Fair State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@ 18

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Prodigal Son—A Regular Fix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Apostate—Betsy Baker—My Young Wife and Old Umbrella.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—A Babe for a Widow.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Dick Turpin and Tom King—The Paisley Cobbler—Valentine and Orson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Morning, Afternoon and Evening—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening Performances every hour—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 620 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

☞ There will be no Afternoon Edition of the Times issued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A general discussion of the Southern question took place in the Cabinet yesterday, according to our Washington dispatches, though it does not appear that any conclusion was arrived at as to the proper course to be pursued in certain contingencies. The meeting, however, is represented to have been in the main harmonious, though there were differences of opinion on the subject of secession. Secretary Cobb was not present. Excitement increases at the National Capital as the time for the assembling of Congress approaches, and fears are expressed that some unwise thing may be said or done which will result in a serious collision between the members. An editorial article has made its appearance in the *Kentucky Statesman*, recognized as Mr. Breckinridge's home organ, which is alleged to have been written by Mr. Breckinridge himself. A strong appeal is made in it to the conservative element of the South. If Mr. Breckinridge had spoken sooner, it might have had a better effect. In Virginia, meetings in favor of and opposed to secession are held daily. There appears to be a strong disinclination among her public men to come forward at the present time and give expression to their views. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has peremptorily declined to convene the Legislature of that State in special session. He is ready, he says, to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the Union, but refuses to place Maryland in the position of seeming to countenance treason. The banks at Charleston, S. C., have at last succumbed under the extraordinary pressure upon them, and suspended specie payments. The St. Louis banks, with one exception, also suspended yesterday.

We have a few additional European advices by the *Arabia* at Halifax. From Rome we have the rumor that the Emperor of Austria has requested the Pope to receive 7,000 additional troops. No explanation of the motive inducing the request is given. Great Britain, according to Austrian authority, is hereafter to be represented at the Court of Vienna by an Ambassador Plenipotentiary, instead of an Envoy. Lord Bloomfield, it is intimated, will receive the appointment. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister to England, was on a visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor, in company with Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. This visit, so soon after the return home of the Prince of Wales, was considered significant of the pleasure felt at the manner in which the Prince had been received in this country.

Advices from Tampico, Mexico, to the 16th inst. have been received. In view of the latest intelligence from the capital, people were preparing for a change of Government. The declaration of Miramon, that he was unable to defend the city against the Liberal forces, had created considerable excitement. The Liberals at last accounts had captured Tacubaya, a short distance from the city, on the road leading to the Garita de Belen, at which Quitman's Brigade entered on the occasion of the capture of the place by Gen. Scott. The road between Tacubaya and the city is commanded by the guns of the Castle of Chapultapec. The $400,000 which had been saved from the *conducta* seized by Degollado, was to be divided, according to the decision of the Courts, *pro rata* among the losers.

We have news from the Pacific side to the 17th inst., telegraphed from Fort Kearney, received there by the Pony Express. The returns of the Presidential Election throughout California were so far complete as to render certain the success of the Republicans. All parties conceded that Lincoln had carried the State. Returns from most of the counties in Oregon had also been published, which leave little doubt that Lincoln had likewise carried that State. Political animosities had greatly moderated in California, and all parties were anxiously waiting for news indicating the disposition of the Southern States. From a letter written by an officer sent with the expedition to aid the survivors of the emigrant train attacked by the Indians in the vicinity of Sahuan Falls, we gather further particulars of the dreadful suffering to which the survivors were exposed. The details are of the most horrible character. When found, they had for some time been subsisting upon human flesh—one woman having fed upon the dead body of her husband. Their necessities were immediately relieved. Advices from the Frazer River region are to the 27th ult. Rich discoveries of silver ore are reported to have been made—some of it assaying as high as $2,000 per ton.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at Norfolk yesterday, having on board the Commission sent by the Government to Chiriqui to ascertain the possibility of establishing another transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Private dispatches received in this City, corroborated by advices from Washington, announce the entire success of the expedition. The harbors on both sides were found all that could be desired, and coal of a superior quality, and in apparently inexhaustible quantities, was found at the Chiriqui Lagoon. A practicable pass through the Cordilleras was discovered by Lieut. Morton, who succeeded in locating a railroad in the most advantageous manner.

The rear wall of a large storage warehouse fronting on Whitehall-street, and forming an L on Pearl-street, occupied by Mr. S. A. Mellick, fell yesterday with a tremendous crash into the yard of a tenement house, No. 20 Pearl-street, jeopardizing the lives of a number of persons, and causing the destruction of several hundred barrels of flour. The disaster is believed to have been occasioned by the weakness of a party wall, through which several doorways had been cut. The police have taken charge of the premises, and caused the removal of the people living in the adjoining houses, whose lives would be endangered by remaining. A girl named Caroline Cain was severely bruised in consequence of having been caught beneath the falling wall, and her escape from death was very remarkable.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a letter from Dr. Jerome was read, giving an account of the mysterious disappearance of his office furniture, and kitchen stores and vegetables, during his absence from Staten Island, and charging that "Fagan," "One-eyed Daly," and Ray Tompkins, were concerned in the transaction. The weekly statement shows that only 1,529 emigrants arrived during the week. Receipts $2,976, and balance in bank $9,174 28.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hogeboom, the injunction against Commodore Vanderbilt in relation to his occupation of a portion of the Battery, was yesterday made perpetual. The question of title was not gone into. In the same Court, before the same Justice, the matter of the City Railroads was postponed until Friday.

The Stock Market was lower by 1@1½ ₩ cent on the Share dealings yesterday, and heavy at the close. New-York Central 74. Foreign Exchange again improved; Bankers, 105@105½ per cent., and a more free currency for merchant bills. No change in Money rates. The English financial news by the *Arabia* excited much discussion.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely offered at lower prices. The demand was moderately active. Provisions were quiet. Pork was cheaper and irregular. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A limited inquiry prevailed for Metals, Naval Stores, Hemp, Fish, Fruit, Oils, Spices and Tobacco. Rice and Whisky attracted more attention. Rates on Freights were quoted firmer, with 497 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were over-supplied yesterday, especially with beef cattle and sheep. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,210; 95 milch cows; 465 veal calves; 12,602 sheep and lambs; 12,431 live hogs—total, 30,803. At yesterday's general weekly market, there was a fair demand at previous rates for first grade beeves, of which there was a scarcity. Common and poorer qualities were greatly in excess and sold at irregular rates, generally at ¼c.@¼c. per ℔. net, lower than the previous week. Five thousand bullocks are quite too many for poultry week. Milch cows are not in much request, and former rates are barely sustained under diminished receipts. Veal calves being in smaller supply, sold well at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs are too abundant to sell briskly. Even at lower rates large numbers remain unsold. Hogs also are in excess of the requirements of the market, and sell at reduced quotations.

The Slave-Trade.

Among the extracts from foreign journals, published in yesterday's Times, was one from the *West African Herald*, in which it is clearly shown that the Slave-trade was never more prosperous than it is in the year 1860. When the traffic was legal, and was carried on between many countries and the Coast of Africa, the traders were not so numerous as they are now when the Island of Cuba is the only market open to them, and large fleets keep vigilant watch both in African and American waters.

Our correspondent at Havana, in a letter recently published, estimated that 30,000 Africans had been landed on the Coast of Cuba during the current year, but this, it would seem, falls far short of the number actually stolen from their African homes. The *West African Herald*, in the article already referred to, affirms that from a single district, including St. Paul, Lagos and South Coast, 12,000 Africans have been carried off, in spite of the cruisers, between the 1st of January and the 1st of August, 1860; and the inference is that the entire number of Africans actually shipped for Cuba during the present year is nearer 60,000 than the figure named by our correspondent.

It must be remembered that the trade is not prosecuted now as it was formerly, when its legality was recognized, and when it was in the interest of the proprietor and the shipmaster to be as merciful as possible towards their chattels. Now, from fear of detection, the captain of a vessel is compelled to subject his slaves to the most cruel confinement, and to imprison them in the smallest possible space. The horrors that first stamped the Slave-trade as a crime of the highest magnitude are not to be compared with the horrors of the middle passage in 1860; and in every light in which it can be regarded, the flourishing condition of this iniquitous traffic remains a deeper degradation than it ever was to the Power more immediately implicated, as well as a stain upon the civilization of the age in which we live.

We have, on more than one occasion, pointed out the only practical way in which the Slave-trade can be suppressed, and that way is to destroy the Cuban market by holding Spain to her treaty stipulations. Great Britain is the only Power in a position to do this, for she is the Power to whom alone Spain is under treaty obligations on the subject. Great Britain, hitherto, has shown no disposition to hold Spain to any account for her gross breach of faith and contemptuous defiance of the sentiment of the whole civilized world. If different councils prevailed, and the British Government should adopt the only possible means by which the Slave-trade can be abolished, her action would receive the hearty sympathy of the people of the United States and of the Government that will be inaugurated on the 4th of March next. Until Spain puts down with a strong arm the Slave-trade within her own possessions, we can have little hope of its diminution, far less of its extinction; but it is the height of credulous folly to expect, with past experience to guide us, that Spain will ever voluntarily suppress a trade that has made her colonies rich, and has poured an enormous revenue into her own treasury. It is not at all likely that the Spanish Government will condemn under the pressure of a purely diplomatic remonstrance, a practice that it has hitherto made such strenuous exertions, even to the forfeiture of national honor, to maintain.

"Steerage Passengers and Other Paupers."—The municipal authorities of Savannah have, some way or other, become confused in their minds as to the true intent and meaning of the compound word "steerage-passenger." In a proclamation just issued by the Mayor of that city, "the evils resulting from the importation" of this class of human beings, are described as "both manifest and alarming." The Mayor appears laboring under the misapprehension that all white men willing to work for wages must be "paupers," and that the mere fact of a man's traveling in the steerage or second cabin of a steamship is proof positive of an intention on his part to ask for admittance to the Almshouse of whatever city he may be landed at. In evidence of this strange delusion, under which the Mayor of Savannah labors, we quote the following phrases, all of which occur in a document of fifty printed lines in length:

"An unwonted influx of steerage passengers and *laboring poor* from Northern ports." * * * * "A check should be placed on this influx of *laboring poor and paupers*." * * * * "An ordinance to prevent the influx of *paupers*." * * * * Captains of steamers or sailing vessels are forbidden "to land, or permit to be landed, any *steerage passenger or other person likely as a pauper to become a charge on said city*, without permission from the Mayor or acting Mayor," under penalty of forfeiting the sum of "twenty-five dollars for every such *steerage or pauper passenger* so landed."

This fine, however, is to be remitted on such captain's "carrying such *steerage-passenger or pauper* back to the port whence he came," or on his giving bonds to the city "that such *passenger or other pauper* shall not become a charge on said city" for a year after landing. Finally, the Mayor is instructed to issue this precious proclamation, announcing "the determination of the city authorities of Savannah to prevent the influx of *paupers* into the city," and such proclamation to all whom it may concern is to be published "in the gazettes of Savannah and in such other papers as in the judgment of the Mayor may be proper."

It is evident from what may be called, without profanity, "the damnable iteration" and reiteration with which, in this document, all steerage passengers are confounded with paupers, that the municipal authorities of Savannah have conceived a wrong idea of the meaning which results from blending the common noun "passenger" with the noun "steerage," used as a qualifying adjective to the word first quoted. "Steerage," according to *Webster's Dictionary*, is "in a ship, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulkhead or partition, or an apartment in the forepart of a ship for an inferior class of passengers." The word "passenger" is defined by the same authority, in this connection, as "one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steamboat, &c." Combining these two words, therefore, together, we find that a steerage-passenger is not of necessity a criminal—not of necessity infected with the small-pox, blue cholera, or any other plague—not of necessity a pauper, or ever likely to become one; but simply a passenger, who, either from whim or economy, consents or is compelled to travel in the second cabin of a steamship or sailing vessel.

As to the inhospitality and bad political economy of this decree, no comment can be needed in the City of New-York, made rich by the labors of steerage-passengers. Many of those who are to-day amongst our best and wealthiest citizens, arrived long years ago at this port in the steerage of sailing packets carrying each many hundred of the laboring classes from Germany or Ireland to our shores—and all were welcome. But there is a special feature of ingratitude—that sin "sharper than a serpent's tooth"—in this summary closing of a Southern port against the few dozen mechanics and laborers who were rash enough to think of spending the Winter and pursuing their various callings in the chief city of Georgia. Have not the very classes of whom these steerage passengers are representatives, at all times proved themselves the most devoted, because the most ignorant, supporters of the very extremest Pro-Slavery wing of the Democratic Party? Most assuredly if Republican principles were to be searched for anywhere on board a vessel bound at this juncture to a Southern port, it is in the first cabins and amongst the most intelligent passengers, not in the second cabins where the hard-fisted mechanics and laborers congregate, that the political inquisition should commence its labors.

Thanksgiving Day.

This day has been set apart by the recognized authorities of this State to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to God for the blessings of the year. The recommendation thus to observe it will be generally obeyed. Even the most thankless of our people, those who recognize nothing as good but the desires of their selfish hearts, will pause from their accustomed labors, and thus far at least join in the grateful acknowledgments of the whole community.

It is not necessary for us to rehearse the mercies and the benefits which call for gratitude at our hands. No heart disposed to recognize an Almighty Providence as the giver of good will need to be reminded of our grounds of thankfulness. Whatever we have,—life, health, reason,—the continued capacity to labor and to love,—homes, families and friends,—comforts in the present, and hopes for the future,—all are gifts from God, and deserve our profound and sincere acknowledgments.

It is true there are drawbacks to our enjoyments and our anticipations. The political condition of the country is one of agitation and uncertainty. But is a single cloud in the sky to make us forgetful or distrustful of the sun in heaven? Are we not to be grateful for what we have, because we have not every thing we may desire? That man has very little of the Christian in him who can take such a view of our obligations. And his faith in Providence must be weak, indeed, who cannot trust that all the storms and commotions of the present moment are but the appointed means by which God works out his just and beneficent designs.

The people will assemble for worship today in their respective churches, and the clergy will probably avail themselves, as has heretofore been the general practice, of the opportunity to review the political affairs of the country in the light of the principles of Christianity.

We shall devote a large portion of the Times to-morrow morning to the publication of the most important of these discourses,—as we know of no better service we can render the country than to spread before the people these lessons from the teachers of our Christian faith.

Political Assassination.

All the plans and suggestions for the redemption of the Union, with which we are favored excessively at Washington and Richmond, involve some evasion of the direct constitutional obligations of Mr. Buchanan, and some assumption of authority on the part of Mr. Lincoln, which he does not possess, and cannot exercise prior to the 4th of March. The design evidently is to transfer, by anticipation, to the next Administration, responsibilities of the most solemn character, which clearly belong only to the present; thus, by an injurious attempt at political abortion, hastening the birth of the new *régime*, with the honest intention of strangling it.

The extreme ungenerousness of this course is not to be exaggerated. No language is more common in the mouths of the most vehement Secessionists, than that they have no personal dislike of Mr. Lincoln, and no distrust of his substantial conservatism when once he is in office. Their discontent is solely attributed to the unmistakable significance of the vote which elected him, as denoting the extinction at the North of any party favorable to the demands of the South. If this be true, to give a fair field to the new order of things,—to disembarrass it of difficulties which belong and should be solved elsewhere, and to relieve the future President of misplaced responsibilities for events which will be consummated, if ever, before he is actually in power, are so evidently the duties of his recent political adversaries, that to disown them is the boldest of tergiversation. It would be far more creditable to open direct and pronounced war upon the successful candidate, than thus to attempt his secret and premature destruction.

Results and Suggestions.—The fact that all of the Free Labor States in the Union, a fraction of the inhabitants of that purgatorial State, New-Jersey, alone excepted, have given their votes to Lincoln, is at last ascertained. California and Oregon have unquestionably gone for the Republican ticket. We thus have seventeen and four-sevenths of the States Republican; while for the opposite parties there are fifteen and three-sevenths of the number:—fractions for the vulgarity of which, as we have remarked, New-Jersey is to be held answerable. It is to be hoped the three Douglas Electors of that State, timely shrinking from the singularity of their position, will go with the current by casting their votes for Lincoln. The inutility of any other course should invite them to this; not because the victorious candidate could thus enhance his victory, but the rotund completeness of the thing would give an æsthetic finish, and perfection to the pose of the North, of which purely political results seldom admit. The effect on the future fame of New-Jersey might also have weight.

The Political Economy of Cotton.—One of the horrors with which the North has been threatened, as a fruit of the retirement of the Gulf States, is the immense addition we shall receive to our free colored population. It is well understood that the laws for the expulsion or enslavement of this class of negroes, now pending in South Carolina, will not only be passed, but find imitation in the other States which are likely to follow the lead of that froward Commonwealth; and we are widely assured that some hundreds of thousands of paupers will thus be thrown upon the charities of the Northern States.

A reference to the census returns will correct this exaggerated impression. Omitting from the enumeration Delaware and Maryland, as States not likely in any event to adopt this extreme measure, the latter having just pronounced decisively against it, the entire free negro population of the South, as reported in 1850, is little more than 150,000. Of this number, the five Gulf States, whose secession is deemed possible, contained only 16,000. Were this whole body to be suddenly added to the population of the Free States, it is needless to say, the effect would be inappreciable, unless for good; for the free negro at the South is frequently the possessor of large wealth, and nearly always of industry and capacity; and however we may object to any addition to the African leaven in our social system, this precise contribution may be received as the least objectionable.

Very certainly the most decided results of the changes, whether for good or ill, experienced here, cannot counterbalance the mischief suffered by the States which lose these people. It is, in fact, one of the most striking illustrations of the folly which reigns in the secessionist economy, that at the very moment when it proposes to launch these States upon the untried ocean of political experiment, it hastens to diminish the limited supply of labor, by expelling, by one stroke, one most useful portion of its laboring material, and by another repelling the free white labor which offers to take its place. The expulsion of free blacks and of the return of free white emigrants are discouraging omens of Southern self-government.

The Wars of the Giants.—Commodore Vanderbilt has been routed from the Battery. Judge Hogeboom, of the Superior Court, has made the recent injunction perpetual, thus leaving the Commodore the pressing necessity of removing his incipient pier at the earliest moment. Upon what other portions of the ground plot of the City, or its water front, he may now locate will be a matter of temporary interest and curiosity. We would suggest the peculiar aptitude of the city docks at Hammond street for vessels of the large size he is proposing to build for European traffic; with the hint that from the profits thus saved from an insatiate City Comptroller, a sumptuous town residence might be built on a portion of the Central Park, overlooking the Serpentine Lake, and of course held rent free. In the modesty which offered no defence to the petition of the Corporation, but simply questioned its solvency in point of security, we find confidence that this Sovereign of Squatters is equal to these bold conquests.

But, in the meantime, Mr. George Law retains his hold on the other wing of the Battery. The pressure of justice should be at once applied to him. The contest, when Law meets Law, will of course be more arduous; but the adage need not discourage the assailant, seeing that the King of the Giants has already succumbed to the sword of Justice. It will be a rich day, indeed, for the City, when it recovers all the property, real and personal, of which it has been impudently plundered since the era of the Forty Thieves.

LATEST BY THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The following are the very latest advices by the *Arabia*, *via* Queenstown. The *Arabia* will be due at Boston at midnight of Wednesday. She sailed at 10 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 18.

It is asserted from Rome that the Emperor of Austria requests the Pope to receive 7,000 additional troops.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that England will henceforth be represented at Vienna by an Ambassador Plenipotentiary, instead of an Envoy, and Lord Bloomfield will be appointed.

The Paris *Pays* says Sardinia has claimed the cannons taken from the Neapolitans disarmed in the Papal territory, but Gen. Guyon declines to give a definite answer.

Calcutta and China mails, per steamer *Ceylon*, arrived at Southampton Saturday, 17th.

The Paris Bourse is flat; rentes closed at 69f. 85c.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The United States Minister, Mr. Dallas, Lord Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell, are on a visit to Her Majesty, at Windsor. The *Observer* remarks that the invitation of the American Minister to Windsor so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with the heads of the Government, is a grateful acknowledgment of the hospitality of the President; and the attention and enthusiasm bestowed upon the head of the British throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of the people of the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Nov. 17.

Consols close at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for account.

The pressure for money has slightly relaxed.

The improvement in the stock market is maintained. Illinois Central Shares, 27¾ discount; Erie Shares, 33¼@32; New-York Central Shares, 79.

PARIS, Saturday Night.

The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 69f. 80c.

Further measures by the Bank of France are spoken of.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Cotton—Sales yesterday, 5,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at Friday's rates.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Provisions dull.

Fair for the Benefit of the Poor.—The Fair for the benefit of the Poor, held under the patronage of the ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at No. 633 Broadway, will to-day be brought to a close. The object is a most worthy one, and it is to be hoped that the wealthy, amid their thanksgiving for benefits received and expected, will not omit to seize the opportunity of attending the fair and giving the poor a benefit.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Chiriqui Expedition at Norfolk—Reported Success of the Enterprise, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Secretary of the Navy has received official telegraphic dispatches announcing the arrival of the Chiriqui expedition at Norfolk, and saying:

"The expedition has been entirely successful. There are harbors of unequaled beauty and safety on each side, with inexhaustible quantities of the finest coal. A pass through the Cordilleras for a railroad was found, the most advantageous of any crossing of the Isthmus."

This official report of the entire success of the Chiriqui Expedition has given great satisfaction to the Administration, and no doubt seems to be entertained of the favorable action of Congress thereon. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Secretary Cobb is convalescent to-day, and attended an extra meeting of the Cabinet.

To-morrow being set apart by the municipal authorities for Thanksgiving, all the public Departments will be closed.

Scarcely a dozen members of Congress have as yet arrived.

Thaddeus Hyatt called upon the President to-day in furtherance of his efforts for a postponement of the Kansas land sales.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday have been received here.

The *Picayune* has an extract from a private letter, from the highest authority at Vera Cruz, saying:

"The occupation of Guadalajara by the Liberals, and complete rout of Gen. Marquez, are regarded here as the beginning of the end of the civil war. The Constitutionalists will march at once on the Capital."

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Excitement Calming Down—Proclamation from Acting-Governor Abbe, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The mail coach from Fort Scott arrived here this evening, bringing Jessie Morrin and two registers of the Land Office at Fort Scott, who furnish the following dispatch touching the late disturbances:

FORT SCOTT, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Much of the excitement here during the last week has been without real cause. The business of the Land Office has not been interrupted, and no fears exist that it will. The flight of Judge Williams and the Court was not warranted by the circumstances of the case.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, says: That the Border Expedition under Gen. Frost, is encamped near Smithtown, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, awaiting orders from the Governor.

Rumors are current in Jefferson City that the Governor had ordered the troops to return, in consequence of the President having given Gen. Harney full power to pursue and arrest Montgomery wherever he might be found. Another probable report is, that the troops will remain in the camp for the present, and a small mounted squad under competent command will be sent in the neighborhood of Fort Scott to report to head-quarters with all possible speed, and the future movements of the troops will be in accordance with the official information brought back.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Acting Governor Bebee has issued a proclamation relative to affairs in Southern Kansas, calling on Capt. Montgomery and his band of jay-hawkers to disband and return to the obedience of the constituted authorities. He says that peaceable citizens shall receive just protection, and all offenders their due punishment.

There is nothing new from the scene of disturbance.

River navigation is entirely resumed.

BOLIVAR, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A letter dated Nevada City, Vernon County, Nov. 27, signed Col. J. F. Snyder, Division Inspector of the Sixth District, orders Capt. Nichols, of Polk County, to mount his company, and hold himself in readiness to march, at a moment's warning, to the border. The Colonel adds, "There will be some trouble on the line."

Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the receipt of this intelligence.

News from Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE LIBERALS—CAPTURE OF TACUBAYA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The schooner *Alphonzine*, from Tampico 16th, has arrived.

Regarding the $400,000 of the seized *conducta*, the Courts decided in favor of a *pro rata* distribution. Everybody is preparing for a change of Government.

Miramon's declaration, declaring his inability to defend the Capital, created considerable excitement.

The last accounts stated that the Constitutionalists had captured Tacubaya.

Guadalajara, it was believed at the Capital, would surrender without a struggle. [The news of its capture, it will be recollected, has already been received.]

Indian Troubles near Fort Kearney.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Two men named Pope and Funk, employes of Mr. Davison, about 17 miles above here on the Platte, came in to-day, and reported that a party of fifteen Indians, supposed Cheyennes, had run them from Elm Creek yesterday. When near the road one Indian rode up to the ox team Pope was driving, and snapped his gun at him, then drew his lance. Pope drew his pistol, but it snapped. Funk was on horseback close by, and drew his pistol and shot the Indian. Pope jumped on the Indian's horse, and both men escaped, leaving the wagon and team. The body of Indians was at this time half a mile behind, but they pursued them for some distance, when Pope and Funk sought protection with a large passing train, when the Indians slowly retreated.

As soon as the commanding officer got this news, he immediately ordered the dragoon company stationed here into the saddle, but found that all the wagons at the post were down the Platte after wood. One has been sent for to carry the provisions and forage. The company will start this afternoon, and march to Davidson to-night, and to-morrow morning they will go over to Elm Creek, and attack the camp of the Indians, if the report is true. A large party of Sioux and Cheyennes came near the post, and into Kearney City this morning. They state that they are from the Republican Fork, and are seeking the Pawnees. The settlers and mail agents up the Platte are very uneasy at the attitude the Indians have assumed, and anticipate an attack from them.

The Indians having heard that some of the dragoon companies had left, and that the post at Fort Kearney was to be broken up, have threatened that as soon as this is done they intend to wipe out every settlement on the Platte.

Later.—The wagon sent for has arrived. The dragoons, fifty-six in number, left here about half past 2 o'clock this afternoon, and we may expect to hear from them about to-morrow night.

Philadelphia Councilmen on a Visit, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A Committee of the Philadelphia Councilmen and other officers of that city, numbering seventeen, arrived here this morning for the purpose of examining the general operations of the Municipal Department of this city. They were received by the Mayor and a deputation of the City Council who will entertain them this evening at the Gibson House. The party will leave for home on Friday morning.

The Fair at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The foreign department of the fair opens Monday; the agricultural and mechanical on the 10th of December; the stock on the 7th. The room for the articles and accommodations for people are ample.

Arrival of the Brooklyn at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Government steamer *Brooklyn* from Chiriqui, has arrived. The United States Commission visited Chiriqui, Lagoon, Boco del Torro, etc. All well. The crew will be paid off here.

The Vote of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The official returns from the State, except the counties of Wyoming and Webster, indicates that nine Bell and six Breckinridge electors are elected. There is a rumor of informality in the returns of Ohio county, which, if true, will probably give the vote of the State to Breckinridge.

The Steamer Isabel Disabled.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The steamer *Isabel*, which left, Saturday, for Havana, has returned disabled.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

NINTH DAY.

NASSAU HALL, L.I., Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Margaret O'Hara, direct examination resumed—During the days that Mrs. Burch was in the room over the library, I have carried her meals to her; I have seen Mr. Stuart at the house often when Mr. Burch was at home; other gentlemen would call frequently and take dinner and tea with Mrs. Burch; I have seen Farnam there frequently; when Mr. Burch spoke to me about Mr. Stuart he told me to say nothing about it; Mr. Burch has told me that he advised Mr. Corning to send Mrs. Burch to a convent: when I was requested to see Mrs. Burch I asked Mr. Burch if I should do so; Mr. Burch advised me not to; I asked a second time to go and see her, and he said I had better not go; he said if I went to the Tremont House to see her they would get me into trouble, as there was a partition through which I could be heard, and that there was a clothes press in the room in which a man would be concealed to testify against me; I was afraid, in consequence, to go and see Mrs. Burch or her counsel at first; I afterwards saw Mrs. Burch and Beckwith and Caulfield at Mr. Peck's; the day before Mrs. Burch went away Mrs. Boyd was called; I went to the door; it was locked and a chair up against it; Mr. Burch had told me before not to suffer any letters to reach Mrs. Burch before he had seen them; I am living with Mr. Burch now; I have lived at his house ever since Mrs. Burch left.

Miss Fanny Burch recalled—I do not remember speaking with Margaret O'Hara about Mr. Burch; I do not remember saying that I should "not cry," nor that "uncle had forgiven Mrs. Burch for the same offence before."

Margaret O'Hara recalled—I recollect having a conversation with Fanny Burch on the Wednesday night before Mrs. Burch left; she told me that Mr. Burch had forgiven Mrs. Burch for the same thing three years before; I cried after Mrs. Burch left; Mr. Burch told me I ought not to cry for her—that she was a guilty woman, and that he should get a bill of divorce from her right away; this was when he forbid me seeing her.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Van Arman—The night Mrs. Burch left, Mr. Burch said I ought to have told him about Mr. Stuart's visits; I said that there were ladies in the house almost all the time, and that if there was any thing improper in his visits they would have informed him; I never refused admittance to Mr. Stuart; I was a little suspicious of Mr. Stuart after Mr. Burch spoke to me about him; my sympathies were with Mrs. Burch until after she left, but Mr. Burch impressed my mind subsequently, that she was guilty; when I gave my previous testimony, Mr. Burch helped me to do so: I do not remember Mr. Miller telling me that I must tell what I knew only from recollection; when I gave my deposition I told the truth substantially, but I did not intend the little events that I rehearsed should bear the construction put upon them by the lawyers; on the day that Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the grapery, I saw his arm on her shoulder and her arms up towards her bonnet; I did not see them kiss each other or in the act of kissing; I never said that I would not go to Court to testify against Mrs. Burch; I was willing to come and testify to the truth; I came here on Monday night and saw Mrs. Burch; I was subpœnaed last night by a man named Salisbury; he said that the lawyers of Mr. Burch had sent for me; I saw Messrs. Beckwith and Caulfield, and told them what I knew about the kissing testimony; Mrs. Burch never talked to me about that, but said that I had told stories about her; on the day that I listened over the bannisters, I think I heard Mrs. Burch say "don't, I am tired," but can't say really if these were the words; she said something of the kind; I recollect Mrs. Burch saying that she was "a naughty woman;" Mrs. Burch told me to say nothing about what had happened, as only three gentlemen in the world knew of it, and that they were sworn to say nothing about it; when I made the deposition before the magistrate Mr. Burch reminded me of several things in giving my testimony; Mrs. Thomas Burch had talked to me about these things; Mr. Burch would not have known of them had she not told him; on the day of Mr. Turner's death, when I went into the dining room, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch stood near together; I had no thought of wrong in this.

Question by Mr. Van Arman—What first made you think bad of it? A.—You did, yourself, when you asked me questions as to how near they stood together, and what they were doing, and all that; Mr. Burch did not refuse to let me see Mrs. Burch, but advised me not to do so; he has refused to let me see her lawyers; he blamed me for going to Mr. Beckwith's house; I wanted to go East after I had seen Mr. Beckwith, and told Mr. Burch so, but he advised me not to go; he said they would poison me; that Mr. Corning would give ever so much for my life; no money has ever been offered me by either side; in conversation with Mr. Beckwith he told me I could always get a good place; that I could live in Mrs. Burch's or Mr. Corning's family, or in any other place in Chicago or New-York; I have never been asked to testify untruly.

Wm. A. Murfey, of Wisconsin, sworn—I know Mr. Stuart; on the evening of the 24th of December, 1857, I was at the Tremont House; on that evening Dyer Sage, myself and a party of five or six, were in room No. 140, playing cards; Mr. Stuart was there; he got up during the evening, and said that he was going to a ball, given to the employes of the house; we joked him considerably about it, but he went; Mr. Stuart played cards with us from seven or half-past seven o'clock, for an hour and a half; he was in the room after he first left it four or five times; the first time he returned he had on white gloves; when I left the card-room I went into David's saloon; Stuart was there; this was eleven o'clock; I do not think half an hour passed during the evening without Mr. Stuart coming into the room; I do not know how far the house of Mr. Burch is from the Tremont House.

Cross-examination—I was connected with the Central Railroad three years ago, but not since then; I have been friends with Mr. Stuart for some years; I saw him last two weeks since; I have conversed with Mr. Caulfield about this case; he asked me if I was in Chicago on Christmas day, 1857; I did not at first remember, but afterwards did from the fact that my son came to Chicago on that day to spend it with me; I was first asked about this some three or four weeks ago.

Direct examination resumed—I was never employed on the Central Railroad by Mr. Corning; when I did business with that road it was through Dean Richmond.

The deposition of *Frederick W. Burnham*, clerk of the Tremont House, in 1857, was then read. His testimony is substantially as follows: The ball to the employes of the Tremont House was held at the house, on the 24th of December, 1857; I asked Mr. Stuart if he was going to the ball; he said, "Yes, Kate (who did the chamberwork of his room) has invited me to dance the first set with her, and I shall do so;" about half-past eight o'clock, and several times afterwards during the evening, I saw Mr. Stuart dance with Kate and two or three other girls; the last time I saw Mr. Stuart was at twelve o'clock, and he was then walking about with Kate. [This 24th of December, 1857, is one of the evenings when crime is charged against Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the bill of complaint.]

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Cross-examination of *Frederick W. Burnham*—Parties were given to the servants of the Tremont House on the Christmas Eve of 1856 and 1857; I do not know of Mr. Stuart being there on the Christmas Eve of 1856.

Honora Cook, examined for the defence—I am living with Mr. Burch; I have lived there since Jan. 28, 1858; when I first went to live there I had a conversation with Margaret O'Hara.

Mr. Beckwith, for the defence, argued in favor of the right to ask the question for the purpose of showing that three years ago Mr. Burch incited suspicions against his wife in the breasts of his domestics in his house; set them watching his wife while

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

INDICATIONS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Extra Session of the Cabinet---The President's Message.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Governor of Maryland Refuses to Convene the Legislature.

The Message of Governor Gist, of South Carolina.

Bank Suspensions at Charleston and St. Louis.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS—OPINIONS OF MEMBERS—SECESSION FEELING IN VIRGINIA—MANIFESTO FROM MR. BRECKINRIDGE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

As the time approaches for the meeting of Congress, the excitement becomes intensified here, and serious apprehensions are expressed as to what may be the result of the first week's session. One rash expression may be the torch to ignite the magazine. Several members of Congress have arrived to-day, and they all agree as to the imminent dangers which surround them. A Western member fixes three weeks as the limit of the session, while Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, one of the most independent members of the body, expresses the hope that something may be done to save the country.

Gen. CLARK, of Missouri, openly announces that his State will stand aloof from either a Northern or a Southern Confederacy, and if necessary will organize a separate Government.

Several letters received to-day from leading men in Virginia state that the secession feeling has so increased within the past ten days that the people are but little behind South Carolina.

An editorial leader in the Kentucky *Statesman*, Mr. Breckinridge's organ, appealing to the conservative element of the South, is known here to have been written by Mr. B. himself. The appeal may be too late.

The Cabinet had an extra session to-day, in which for the first time there was anything like a general discussion of the Southern question. Secretary COBB was expected to be present, but was still too unwell to attend. The meeting was entirely harmonious, as I am reliably informed, although there were differences of opinion on the subject of secession. The manner in which it is presented in the Message is wholly unobjectionable to any member of the Cabinet.

The fact of Gen. Scorr's being telegraphed for has no significance whatever. The Secretary of War completes his annual report to-morrow, and only desired the General's opinion on some proposed army reforms to be recommended to Congress. Q.

FROM VIRGINIA.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE LEADING MEN—MEETINGS FOR AND AGAINST DISUNION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

YOST, the presiding genius of the Staunton *Vindicator*, Douglasite, no doubt speaks the sentiments of many when he reiterates the assertion that no man of prominence in the State, save Gov. LETCHER, has come forward with any suggestion looking to a solution of the difficulties that now environ us. Senator HUNTER, fearful that he may not strike the current, awaits the development of the opinions and plans of every one else, before he will venture to present to the nation any devisement by which our country may be saved from impending ruin. He, of all others, should come forward and endeavor to direct the storm. Senator MASON, too dull to emit anything original, and too soporific to play the part of an ingenious plagiarist, amuses himself in the luxurious and dreamy delights of bedizzening milk punch and apple toddy, while the very citadel of liberty is trembling and quaking under the shock of the attacks of reckless fanatics. Ex-Gov. WISE, that intellectual comet of the age, throwing himself, Achilles-like, stubbornly into the bosom of Princess Anne, ventures no further than to organize his Minute Men, apparently unmindful of the duty he owes to his State and to the country—forgetful that Princess Anne is neither the State nor the Union.

Union and counter Union meetings are being held in nearly every county in the State.

Hon. JNO. T. HARRIS, the able successor of Honest JOHN LETCHER in Congress from the Tenth Legion District, has made a speech to his constituents. He deplores the probabilities of disunion, and appeals to Virginia to stand firm, with one eye North, the watching guardian of our rights, and the other on the extreme South, exhorting them to return to the Government of our fathers. By pursuing this course we might produce a reaction at the North and a happy reunion of the South. If the worst comes to the worst, and Virginia should feel it her duty to act, then she would act as became a sovereign, and do whatever under the circumstances seemed to her best. He opposed telling South Carolina in advance that we do not wish to secede, but that we cannot remain in the Union, if she goes out—thus inviting her to go,—that Virginia might do what she had never done before—follow. He was in favor of having a Convention where the people can vote for delegates expressing their will, with the object, directly or indirectly, of dissolving the Union for existing causes.

A meeting has been held in Essex County, the home of Senator HUNTER, at which, among other resolutions, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to South Carolina, and the other Southern States, to unite with us in another effort to preserve the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the South.

Hon. M. R. H. GARNETT, Congressional Representative from the aforesaid District, is reported to have urged upon the meeting prompt and decided action, and the expression of such sentiments as would furnish evidence of devotion to the Union of the States so long as that Union afforded ample security to the rights of the South; and to that end he advocated a Convention of the States, in order to obtain such additional guarantees as the changes in the constitution of the country, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, required. He recommended such a policy on the part of Virginia as would enable her to mediate between the North and the South should it be necessary, yet to assure the whole country that, in the event of a disruption of the Union, Virginia would be with the South.

I must be candid, and say that notwithstanding the above conservative sentiments, disunion is deeply imbued in the Old Dominion.

It is reported that the Electoral vote of the State will be nine for BELL and six for BRECKINRIDGE. This report wants confirmation. Gov. LETCHER has, I understand, submitted to the Attorney-General for decision, the validity of the vote of certain counties, and until his decision is rendered the state of the Electoral vote will be in a fog.

Notes of the South Carolina banks are at ten per cent. discount here, and the Planters' and Miners' Bank of North Carolina at twenty per cent. All other banks in North Carolina are at five per cent. discount. S.

FROM MARYLAND.

REFUSAL OF GOV. HICKS TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, replies to a petition for a special session of the Legislature, declining to convene it. He is unwilling to place Maryland in a position of appearing to join in any treasonable designs against the Union, whilst he is ready to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the Union.

UNION MEETINGS IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Union or cooperation men of this city held a meeting last night. The meeting was an entire failure, very few people being in attendance and no enthusiasm. Georgia is, beyond doubt, more conservative than any other Cotton State. The disunion men rely much upon the action of Alabama, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. The first two States will undountedly secede before the Georgia Convention meets, and this State will join them.

SUSPENSION OF THE CHARLESTON BANKS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday Nov. 28.

A meeting of the Directors of the several banks of this city was held this morning. The subject of suspension was agitated. Finally the Bank of the State, the Bank of South Carolina, Southwestern Railroad Bank, and the State Bank, resolved to suspend and accordingly suspended. The four others, the Bank of Charleston, the Union Bank, People's Bank, Planters' and Mechanics', determined to still hold out. It is generally supposed they will all suspend to-morrow, except the Bank of Charleston. There is great rejoicing among the community at suspension.

A rumor that six hundred Government troops were coming on the steamer *James Adger* to man the harbor forthwith, created a feverish excitement throughout the city to-day. Knots were gathered on every corner discussing what should be done. On the receipt of a telegraphic contradiction of the rumor the excitement subsided.

The Cadets of the Kentucky Military Academy have unanimously tendered their services to Gov. GIST.

Several candidates for the Convention of South Carolina, over their signatures, repudiate the idea of any Free State joining the Southern Confederacy.

SUSPENSION OF THE ST. LOUIS BANKS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

All the Banks of the city, except the Mechanics', which withstood the pressure of 1857, suspended specie payment this morning.

WOOLEN GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A meeting of the manufacturers of woolen goods was held at noon, to consider the depressed state of affairs, and agree upon some plan by which less goods can be manufactured. The matter was discussed, and the opinion expressed, that by an unanimity of action there should be less production without a general stoppage; the supply being greater than the demand. Without action, the meeting adjourned till Saturday noon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Gov. Gist to the Legislature.

South Carolina Resolved on Secession—Other States Pledged to Sustain Her.

DIRECT TRADE.

There can be no difference of opinion on the great importance of *establishing direct trade between Charleston and Liverpool, or any other country with which we can exchange commodities.* In the Union, it was important and necessary to our commercial prosperity to divert a part of the commerce of the world from New-York and other Northern cities to the City of Charleston, and thus build up a great commercial emporium, with ability to supply our own and the merchants of the neighboring States, with a cheap and well-filled market; from which in turn, they could supply their customers in the interior towns and villages.

In view of the secession of South Carolina from the Union, it becomes doubly important, and absolutely necessary, that we must have direct trade with Europe and the Continent; and as a large amount of capital is necessary, and there will be some risk in the beginning of such an enterprise, I would recommend that the Legislature should to some extent foster and encourage such enterprises by taking upon themselves a part of the losses that might follow the effort to establish direct trade. Some enterprising citizens of Charleston propose to establish a line of steam-propellers between Charleston and Liverpool, and ask the State to guarantee an interest of five per cent. per annum, upon the capital invested in the steamers, as long as they shall continue in the service. This seems to me to be a very fair and reasonable proposition.

THE LAWS.

In looking forward to the separate nationality of South Carolina, many changes will have to be made in existing laws, a part of which you no doubt will be directed to do, by an ordinance of the Convention of the people soon to assemble; but it may not be improper to bring to your notice the importance of a speedy postal arrangement, to supply the one under the control of the Federal Government. I am authorized to say that the Postmaster at Charleston, Hon. ALFRED HUGER, than whom a purer patriot never lived, will, as soon as the State resumes her sovereignty by an ordinance of her Convention, sever his connection with the Federal Government, and obey any call the State may make upon him for his services. This movement, together with the resignation of all the other postmasters, will enable the State to act without embarrassment in establishing for herself postal arrangements. As a temporary expedient an arrangement might be made with the Adams Express Company to carry the mails until a postal arrangement of a permanent character could be established, the details of which must, to some extent, depend upon the action of other Southern States.

The law prohibiting masters from permitting negroes to hire their own time, and make contracts, should be so amended, and such penalties attached to its violation, that no one would venture to disregard it. Without suggesting the particular penalty, I would recommend that both the owner of the slave and the party that hires him or her, should be punished by fine or imprisonment, according to the mitigating or aggravating circumstances that attend the case. Some inconvenience will no doubt arise from such an enactment, and it may be necessary to make some exceptional cases; for instance, the express or implied contract with a black porter to carry your trunk or carpet-bag, or go on an errand; but this may be done, and yet much good result from the general law on the subject.

It not unfrequently happens that *slave mechanics hire white men to work* under their direction, and for their benefit, and thus instead of exercising a control over that class of population, some are placed under obligations to them. *This state of things should not be permitted; there must be a distinction between the races, as marked as their different colors, and it must be distinctly and universally understood that the white is the governing race, without an exception, and without regard to disparity of intellect, merit or acquirements.*

The general recognition by the citizens of South Carolina of their allegiance to the State, and that obedience to the Federal Government ceases as soon as the State withdraws from the Union and asserts her sovereignty, satisfies me that she will have no traitors in her limits; but a wise precaution can result in no harm, and may be the means of advertising our people that if any of them should be so forgetful of their duty to their sovereign, and so reckless of her displeasure as to disregard her ordinances, or obey any other commands than those of the constituted authorities of the State, *they will be dealt with as traitors and punished accordingly.* In view, therefore, of such a contingency, some legislation may be necessary in more particularly defining treason to the State, and affixing the proper punishment for the offence. South Carolina must insist upon the implicit obedience of all her citizens, both native and naturalized, and no one can be permitted to put his individual construction upon the relation he bears to the State of his birth or adoption.

The introduction of slaves from other States, which may not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, and by this means they will be brought to see that their safety depends upon a withdrawal from their enemies, and an union with their friends and natural allies. If they should continue their union with the non-slaveholding States, let them keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act, or by the action of their confederates. We cannot consent to relieve them from their embarrassing situation, by permitting them to realize the money value for their slaves, by selling them to us, and thus prepare them, without any loss of property, to accommodate themselves to the Northern Free-soil idea. But should they unite their destiny with us, and become stars in the Southern galaxy—members of a great Southern Confederation—we will receive them with open arms and an enthusiastic greeting. Should, then, danger approach their borders, or an enemy, open or disguised, make war upon them, there is not a doubt but a living rampart of freemen, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, would line their borders and beat back the invaders.

To dispense with the necessity, as much as may be possible, of resorting to lynch-law and illegal executions, in punishing offenders against the peace of society and the safety of our citizens, I would suggest the enactment of a law, punishing summarily and severely, *if not with death*, any person that circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an abolitionist, or in any way attempts to create insubordination or insurrection among the slaves. If some act of this kind is not passed, the people, goaded to madness by the frequent attempts to disturb their quiet and destroy their property and lives, will not, under excitement, be very careful in measuring the punishment they inflict, and it is to be feared that the innocent may suffer with the guilty, and scenes of violence and bloodshed too frequently occur. With the knowledge that there is a law to reach the cases, the legal tribunals of the State will be the first appealed to, and in most cases their decision will be satisfactory to the people, made, as it will be, under oath, and with time for reflection and examination.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolution of the General Assembly directing the Governor to communicate to all the slaveholding States certain resolutions adopted unanimously, expressing the opinion that the Slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action, was soon after the adjournment acted upon, and copies of the resolutions sent to every Southern State. *Mississippi and Alabama were the only States that agreed to meet South Carolina in Convention*, and as no delegates had been appointed by the Legislature, I did not feel authorized to make an appointment without there had been a general agreement of the Southern States to meet. Had such been the case, I would either have convened the Legislature to appoint delegates, or have taken the responsibility of appointing them myself. The consequence was, no Convention met, and each State was left to act for herself, and upon her own responsibility.

It was proposed at the extra session to raise $400,000, by issuing State bonds, to arm the State and prepare for her defence, but for want of time, no decision was made on the proposition. In the meantime, however, and with great promptness, *the Bank or Charleston, through its President, telegraphed to me that it would take $1,000 worth of the bonds of the State at par*; and since then a formal resolution of its Board has been sent me to the same effect. This act of patriotic duty, on the part of the Bank at Charleston, merits your highest commendation, and sets an example of love to the State and devotion to her cause, worthy of general imitation. The mere "money-changer" would calculate the value of the investment and prospect of gain; but the patriot sees nothing but the necessities of his State, and hastens to pour out his treasures to relieve them.

AN ARMORY.

The separation of the Southern States from the North, will leave the Southern States, to a great extent, without the facilities of manufacturing arms, for the want of armories; and it will, therefore, be important for each individual State to establish an armory, or that two, three or four States should unite for that purpose. We should not be dependent on the North, or a foreign country, for our weapons of defence, lest in the hour of need the supply may be withheld from us. Major R. S. RIPLEY, a citizen of South Carolina, proposes to establish an armory for the South, in Georgia, Alabama, or South Carolina, according as may be agreed on by those States. All he asks is, that each of the three States named should contract with him for fifty thousand dollars' worth of arms annually, for five years, and extend their patronage for a short period thereafter; the arms furnished to be up to a standard model, to be determined upon and delivered at prices fixed by competent authority, and to be subject to the proper military inspection, in parts, by State officers, those of each State to inspect the arms for that State. This would be preferable to having an armory, and would preclude the necessity of burdening each State with an extensive establishment, dependent upon it for management by salaried officers, and would require no expenditure by the State until its value would be received.

There seems to be nothing in the proposition but what is fair and reasonable, and if the State determines to keep up her supply of arms, it cannot be better done than by some plan proposed. Copies of letters from the Governors of Georgia and Alabama, to Major RIPLEY, were sent to me. They approve of the proposition, and promise to recommend to their Legislatures to bind themselves to take annually $50,000 worth of arms, to be paid for at the same price paid by the Federal Government for arms of the same finish and description; provided they are of the latest and most approved military patterns, and are manufactured in one of the States mentioned. I would therefore recommend that South Carolina bind herself to take $50,000 worth of arms annually, for five years, from Major RIPLEY, upon the conditions mentioned above, and that a negotiation be opened between the three States, to settle on the site for the Armory.

JOHN BROWN'S PIKE.

At the request of a distinguished Virginian, EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq., *I herewith present to the Legislature one of the pikes intended by John Brown to be used by the negroes of Virginia upon the unoffending and peaceable inhabitants of that State.* He requests "that this weapon may be placed in some conspicuous position in the State House of South Carolina, there to remain, and be preserved as abiding and impressive *evidence of the fanatical hatred borne by the dominant Northern party, to the institutions and people of the Southern States*, and of the unscrupulous and atrocious means resorted to for the expected attainment of the objects in view;" and I respectfully recommend that the thanks of the State be returned to Mr. RUFFIN for this memento of Southern wrongs, too long and too patiently borne, and that it be placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

In obedience to the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of this State at its last regular session, expressing the opinion that the Slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action, and instructing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to Virginia "to express to the authorities of that State the cordial sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the people of Virginia, and their earnest desire to unite with them in measures of common defence," and also to transmit to all the Southern States an invitation to meet in Convention, to consult and mature measures for the safety and security of the South and their institutions, I immediately appointed to that office Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, the mover of the resolutions, a gentleman not only of high character and literary attainments, but who was generally regarded as the exponent of the opinions of the conservative portion of the people of this State. It was thought desirable to send a Commissioner who would not only have the ability to explain our position, and place us in a proper light before the Legislature and people of Virginia, but who would by his antecedents convince them that our great aim and object in asking for a conference with our Southern sisters was not to plan a dissolution of the Union, but to save it, if possible, by insisting on satisfactory guarantees from the North, that we were in future to be unmolested in our persons and property, acknowledged as equals in carrying our slaves to any territory belonging to the United States, and having protection by the Federal Government against any attempt to interfere in any way with this property. Mr. MEMMINGER was kindly received, hospitably entertained, and listened to with much attention, but his masterly and unanswerable argument before the Legislature and people of Virginia failed to convince them of the necessity of concerted action on the part of the Southern States in Convention. The State of Virginia thought proper to decline the proposed conference of the Southern States, as will be seen by the resolutions of her General Assembly herewith transmitted, and only Mississippi and Alabama of all the slaveholding States acceded to the proposal.

No such meeting of the States has taken place, as it was thought the number agreeing to meet was too small to effect the desired object, by producing that moral effect which would unquestionably have resulted from a general meeting of the States interested. One of the resolutions adopted by Virginia in response to the invitation of South Carolina and Mississippi to meet in conference, expresses the opinion, that "Virginia does not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union," and for this purpose she desires the *concurrent action* of the Southern States; but she adds "that efficient coöperation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the *several States* as may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise."

Thus we see that although Virginia had strong hopes at that time of preserving the Federal Union, she was unwilling to resort to any other way of effecting the object than by the *separate action of each State*, which would have the effect of producing the *concurrent action* of all the States interested. If therefore Virginia is right as to the best mode of redressing wrongs and obtaining the concurrent action of other States, it follows that the separate action of each is the best method of getting coöperation or concerted action of the other States in any movement, and it would therefore be wise in South Carolina, in imitation of Virginia, to decline a representation in "any assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power except to debate and advise," and in no assemblage whatever, until by the ordinance of her Convention she has seceded from a Union which she once acceded to, and which has proved a curse instead of a blessing.

The effort of South Carolina to assemble the Southern States, in the hope that the North might be induced to pause and retrace their steps, by an earnest and unanimous protest against the course pursued by them, and a notification that unless a change of policy took place, the South would be compelled to take the redress of her grievances in her own hands, failed on account of the refusal of Virginia to join in the movements, although her borders had been recently invaded and her citizens murdered in cold blood by a band of Abolitionists instigated to the deed by the teachings of men of controlling influence in the North. *All hope, therefore, of concerted action by a Southern Convention being lost, there is but one course left for South Carolina to pursue, consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is, to look neither to the right nor the left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose.*

It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference; and the State would be wanting in self-respect, after having deliberately decided on her course, to entertain any proposition looking to a continuance in the present Union. We can get no better or safer guarantee than the present Constitution, and that has proved impotent to protect us against the fanaticism of the North. The Institution of Slavery must be under the exclusive control of those directly interested in its preservation, and not left to the mercy of those that believe it to be their duty to destroy it.

The tone of the Northern Press has greatly changed since the unanimous and determined action of South Carolina. Heretofore, it was supposed by our enemies that we were divided and distracted at home, and that, in consequence of our divisions, the scenes of 1851 would be reënacted, and the State would finally acquiesce in Black Republican rule, or at best, that something less than secession would be adopted, and our energies exhausted in fruitless expedients and unavailing threats. Now that the unwelcome conviction forces itself upon them that "we have counted the cost, and find nothing so intolerable as voluntary Slavery," and that we are not to be deterred from the assertion and maintenance of our rights by the threats of Federal bayonets, or the unmeaning and senseless display of Wide-Awake processions, formidable only to the capitalists and conservatives of their own section, *they begin to change their tone, and appeal to us, rather as suppliants than as conquerors, to save a Union from which they have reaped a rich harvest of profit and honor, and the South has only known by its exactions.*

They have been deaf to the voice of reason and consanguinity; they have disregarded the counsels of their wisest and best citizens. Their Neros, in the persons of SEWARD, SUMNER, and others, have been fiddling while the Constitution has been trampled under foot, and a higher law inaugurated in its stead; in accordance with their treasonable advice and teaching, and by the crowning act of electing a Black Republican President to carry out their long cherished designs against the peace and prosperity of the South, they have declared open war against us.

What course, then, is left for the Southern States to pursue for the maintenance of their rights and the security of their property, but a separation from such open and undisguised enemies, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with every element of greatness and every means of defence necessary to protect them from any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world? It is gratifying to know that in the contemplated movement, South Carolina has strong assurances that she will not stand alone; that if the lone star we must have, it will be but for a short season, when star after star will be added, and the Southern banner "present to the heavens the bright constellation that adorns it."

There is no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and that the other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. It was not to be expected that they would move before South Carolina; not on account of any want of patriotism and determination to resist aggression and insult, but because they are less informed of their rights, or less prepared to defend them; but on account of the national parties, so lately striving for victory in the Presidential canvass; in which contest there would naturally arise distrust and jealousy of each other, and a scramble for the ascendancy. Now that the Presidential election is over, and an enemy of their section is chosen to rule over them, we find all parties becoming united against the common enemy, and prepared to forget their past divisions, and unite in defence of their altars and firesides.

There is no longer any jealousy on the part of other resistance States toward South Carolina; on the contrary, they all urge her by every consideration of duty and patriotism to lead the van in this noble struggle for our violated rights. What a sublime moral spectacle is presented to the world by our beloved State; small in territory, with a comparatively sparse population and without much military training, yet relying upon the justice of her cause and the approving smile of Heaven, she is first among the foremost to sever her connection with the Federal Government, and to accept the consequences that may follow her decision. I will not enter into an elaborate argument to prove the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union. It will not be controverted that each State entered the Union as a State, and not as an unorganized mass of individuals, and that the action of each State was independent of the others, and if any proof of this fact be wanting, it may be found in the action of North Carolina, which State did not enter the Union until more than a year after it was formed by the admission of nine States, which number was required by the Convention that adopted the present Constitution of the United States.

It is true that no provision is made in the Constitution for dissolving the Union, and it is very probable that the patriots who framed the instrument had no idea that a loathsome fanaticism, pandered to by Northern politicians, would ever make it necessary for the safety of the South that they should dissolve the compact on account of its violation by the other section of the Confederacy, but it must be remembered as a rule of universal application, that a violation of a compact or agreement by one party releases the other party from its binding obligation, and the only question is, who is to judge of the infraction. From the very nature of the case, in a compact with sovereigns, there can be no umpire, unless one is provided by the instrument itself, and in the language of Mr. JEFFERSON, "each State must judge of the infraction and the mode and measure of redress." A compact between sovereign States, with the understanding that the majority should put their construction upon its provisions, would not be worth the paper upon which it was written. Majorities need no protection, for they can protect themselves, but minorities insist upon constitutions to restrain the majority, and to allow it to put its construction upon the compact, is equivalent to giving the absolute power to govern the minority, irrespective of any restraints.

The simple statement of the case is this: Each State entered the Union under the Constitution; the Federal Government is the agent of the States, created for special purposes, and circumscribed in its action by the articles of agreement, or in other words the Constitution. Whenever the States having the power to control this agent, permit or command him to violate the compact, each State, not having surrendered its sovereignty, has a right to remonstrate or withdraw as she may think proper, and no earthly power has the right to prevent her.

It is urged by some as an argument against secession, that the existing Government would be destroyed by a State seceding; that the revenue laws would become inoperative, and the wheels of Government stand still. My answer is this, that in the exercise of an undoubted right, and being forced to exercise it by the party that is likely to suffer, it cannot complain of the consequences of its own acts. If South Carolina secede, the Government will be in no worse condition, except for a very short time, than it would have been if South Carolina had never entered the Union, which is acknowledged on all hands, she was not bound to do.

The idea that a majority must always govern, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious, and is contradicted by all the analogies of a republican government. If a mere majority is to govern, why have two houses of Congress—a Senate and House of Representatives? Why give the President the veto power? Why submit the action of all three to a judicial tribunal? Why require juries to be unanimous in giving their verdict? The conclusion is irresistible that it is for the protection of minorities and the safety of the citizen. I may be asked if a minority should govern. My answer is, no: but they should be able, by constitutional restrictions, to restrain the majority from acts of injustice and oppression. In the copartnerships formed by individuals, the majority is not permitted to construe the articles of agreement to the injury of the minority, but in this case there is a disinterested tribunal to decide the question. In a compact between States, from the nature of the case, there can be no tribunal to decide violations of it, and the remedy must be a dissolution of the agreement, without any right on the part of the majority of the States to prevent the withdrawal of any of the parties, otherwise might would make right, and a compact be an unmeaning and worthless piece of parchment.

It follows, from the views presented, that the Federal Government cannot rightfully use force to prevent a State from seceding, or force her back into the Union; but, in the language of the late Judge HARPER: "Men having arms in their hands may use them," and I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of arming the State at the earliest practicable period, and thus be prepared for the worst. It is gratifying to know that if we must resort to arms in defence of our rights, and a blow should be struck at South Carolina before the other States move up in line, *we have the tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States, to repair promptly to our standard and share our fortunes.*

In urging the State to arms, it is not to be understood that we are defenceless; by examining the report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General herewith transmitted, you will see that we have sufficient arms to supply the number of soldiers that will probably be necessary for some time to come, and many of our arms are of the most approved patterns; but no one can tell what a day may bring forth, and it is a wise precaution to prepare in time. I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion an attempt will be made by the present or next Administration to coerce South Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrender to her the harbor defences, or by interfering with her imports or exports; but if I am mistaken in this, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who in all the calmness of determined resolution, infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace.

We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be "filled with ashes, tears and blood," but let us go forward in the discharge of our duty, with an unwavering trust in God, and a consciousness that anything is preferable to dishonor and degradation.

WM. H. GIST.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said of postal matters, the present arrangement might be continued, by an agreement between the State and the Federal authorities for a given time, and until other States secede, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, when the whole subject can be entrusted to them; but if no arrangement of this sort can be carried out, and the Government insists on considering the State still in the Union after the ordinance of secession has been passed, the present arrangement must cease, and some other, under State authority, be substituted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Following the cue of the Governor and a time-honored custom, the Mayor of this city has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1860.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of the State, setting apart Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, I respectfully recommend the citizens of Brooklyn to abstain from their ordinary occupations on that day, and to devote it as they may think best calculated to evince their gratitude to a merciful and beneficent Providence.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

In obedience to these proclamations, the people of this city will suspend their regular business during the day, and will enjoy themselves as best they may, and the usual 11 o'clock service will be held in most of the churches. At the Elm-place Congregational Church, in lieu of a sermon, there will be a spread for those who, unfortunately, have no turkey at home. In the Central Presbyterian Church there will be a meeting for prayer, to commence at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL will deliver a sermon.

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE.—This case was submitted to the jury, in the Supreme Court, at about 1 o'clock yesterday, and at 11 o'clock last night, not having agreed upon a verdict, the Court directed a sealed verdict on Friday morning.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Clothing for Winter.—All men who have not purchased their Winter over-coats, business-coats, &c., and want a good article, at moderate price, are recommended to examine our stock before purchasing.

Also, boys' over coats of all kinds, and business and dress suits for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 399 Broadway.

Alexander's Silmaean, for restoring the natural color of the Hair without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, the best place in New-York to buy Balmorals and button gaiters, boys' patent leather boots, with misses' and children's boots and shoes, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Thanksgiving Day.—MEADE' BROTHERS GALLERIES OPEN—Established 20 years, No. 273 Broadway. Photographs and Daguerreotypes unrivaled.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, STEPHEN H. AUSTIN to CECILIA, youngest daughter of M. S. Kelly, Esq., of St. Louis, and niece of the late Terence Donnelly, of this City.

GILES—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. CHARLES T. GILES, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to Miss MARTHA E. SMITH, of Islip, L. I.

LATHAM—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, WM. B. LATHAM, Jr., of the City of Marysville, Cal., and PERRE BELL, eldest daughter of Abm. C. Carpenter, of this City.

VAN CORTLANDT—HUNTER.—In West Farms, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Rodman, PETER J. M. VAN CORTLANDT

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Friday

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—(Short Causes.)—Nos. 2217, 5012, 5726, 2039, 5536, 5725, 5229, 5209, 5244, 5233, 5256, 3374, 6163, 5228, 5403, 5401, 5402, 6200, 6191, 5415, 6142, 4507, 5025, 6157, 5779, 5778, 5906. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

The Battery Encroachment—Vanderbilt Perpetually Enjoined.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. The Pilot Commissioners vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This case was now before the Court on a motion of the defendant that the relators be required to give further security, the original bond having been but $500.

The relators opposed this motion on the ground that as the defendant had put in no answer, the allegations of the complaint must be presumed to be true. For this reason, and in such a case, the Court would not require any further security than that upon which the injunction was obtained. The relators moved that the bond be reduced to $250, and that the injunction be made perpetual.

As the respondent had shown no cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, the Court ordered that it be made so, but refused to increase or diminish the amount of the bond.

It was expected that the question of title to this property would now be gone into by the defendant by way of showing cause why the injunction against him should not be made perpetual, but nothing was said in regard to it, and the matter is probably reserved for settlement on some future motion to dissolve the injunction.

Wm. Allen Butler for relators; C. A. Rapello and Horace F. Clark for Vanderbilt.

Boarding-house Liens—Act of 1860 in Relation thereto.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Edwin Wilcox vs. *John H. Mason.*—This was an action to enforce a lien by the plaintiff upon property alleged to belong to the defendant, and to be subject to the plaintiff's lien for board.

It appears that the defendant boarded with the plaintiff, and, as alleged in plaintiff's affidavits, left his house without paying his bill, taking with him the property involved. The plaintiff then commenced an action in replevin to recover the property, under the act of 1860 in relation to liens for board.

The defendant now moved to set aside that proceeding of the plaintiff, averring that the affidavit upon which it was commenced was insufficient in not stating that the alleged indebtedness accrued after the passage of the act under which the proceeding was instituted; in not stating that the property belonged to the defendant and was once in the plaintiff's house, and thus subject to his lien; in not stating that the defendant had agreed to pay a certain sum for board. The defendant did not deny the indebtedness, but averred that the property belonged to his wife.

The Court reserved decision.

Henry White for plaintiff; R. P. Whitehead for defendant.

A Surgeon Sued for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Morris H. Henry vs. *John M. Carnochan.*—This is an action for libel against the defendant, a well-known surgeon.

The plaintiff was formerly in the employ of the defendant, it appears, and for some reason left his service, and sued the doctor for compensation. In that action, which was tried in the Marine Court, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for $400.

The plaintiff subsequently went to Vermont to conclude his medical studies, as is now alleged, and while in a medical institution there, he complains that the defendant wrote a letter to the dean of the College, asserting that he, the plaintiff, was an impostor. He claims that his character and reputation were injured by that communication. The case is now merely commenced, and was now before the Court on a motion of the defendant for an order compelling the plaintiff to strike out a portion of his complaint as irrelevant. Decision was reserved.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Coudert Brothers for defendant.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Rossi Hilario.*—The prisoner in this case was put on trial charged with passing counterfeit coin. The evidence for the Government showed that he went with another Italian, named Sala, to several small shops, and bought cakes, beer and cigars, &c., sometimes both going in, and sometimes one alone; that at the first store he gave a quarter dollar in payment, which the man tried with acid, and finding it bad, called the men back and they gave him good money. They then went away, and he told the facts to a policeman, who followed and watched them, and saw them go into several shops and buy, and in one other shop they also passed a bad quarter; that the officer arrested them and searched them, and found some small money on Hilario's person, and some of it bad.

The defence proved, by Sala, that he had received ten dollars in small coin that day, in payment of a debt, and had paid part of it to Hilario; that Hilario was somewhat intoxicated, but had borne a very good character for honesty before. They also proved that the officer, on a former examination, testified that he did not find any bad coin on searching Hilario. The case was argued to the jury by Mr. Finelli for the defence, and by Mr. Wilcoxson for the Government; and the case being submitted to them, under the charge of the Judge, they being unable to agree, were discharged by the Court.

An indictment was found in the first instance against Sala and Hilario both, but on motion separate trials were awarded them by the Court.

The Havana Cigar Case.

CONSIGNOR VS. CONSIGNEE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mullen.

José Franchaise vs. *David M. Henriques, et al.*—This case was fully reported in the TIMES, of Jan. 26, and again on the 19th inst. On the latter occasion, it was up at Chambers on a motion to vacate an order dismissing the complaint in the case.

It will be remembered that the action is brought to recover the value of a shipment of Cigars, alleged to be worth about $36,000, which the plaintiff claimed he had been induced to consign to the defendant in this port, by certain false and fraudulent representations of defendant, concerning his solvency.

Subsequently the plaintiff arrived here, and under an attachment against defendants seized the goods, while still in Henriques' store.

The defendants deny all fraud in the transaction, averring that they purchased in the best of faith.

The trial is not yet concluded.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue and Ex-Judge Pierrepont for plaintiff; Field & Sluyter for defendants.

The City Railroad Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Matter of the Railroad Injunctions vs. *The Mayor, &c., and others.*—Motions in two of these cases, which are to be argued together, were postponed until Friday.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of John Bonner and Josephus H. Horton were now admitted to probate, but make no devises of public interest. The will of the latter disposes of an estate estimated at $100,000, mostly to the immediate family of the testator, but remembering other relatives and friends, among whom are two brothers who are clergymen in the State of Ohio.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Trenor et al.* vs. *Tachere.*—Motion to discharge attachment denied, with $10 costs. *Townsend* vs. *Sackett et al.*—Motion for injunction and receiver granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Ehlers* vs. *Ehlers.*—Divorce granted.

The Steel Boiler Question.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Steel Boilers," in yesterday's issue, will be read with much interest wherever your widely-extended and justly-popular journal is circulated, as the life of every man is more or less exposed to the criminal recklessness you speak of, viz., in the wretched materials too often used in the construction of boilers.

This a subject which demands attention, and as I have given it some thought, with perhaps a little knowledge, would ask of you the favor of a hearing, believing I can point out an expedient and remedy which will prove more effectual than the change of materials you suggest.

The difficulty is, not that good and reliable iron *cannot* be procured, but that the workers of it—the manufacturers of boilers—the great majority of them, and even those who purchase and use them, are not willing to pay for any but a poor article. When a party wants a boiler, now-a-days, the custom is to go to pretty much every one engaged in the manufacture of them, and seek an estimate, and to the lowest bidder—irrespective oftentimes of his standing as a mechanic, or his reputation for honesty and fair dealing—to award the contract. Now, as long as this state of things exist, what are we to expect? The man who gets the contract means to make something out of it, if he can; at all events, he does not mean to make a loss, which the use of the proper material would entail, so he at once sets about to procure the cheapest iron he can get that will do the work. The contract may call for a certain quality or stamp, but he knows how to get over this, by the assistance of a kindred spirit among the dealers, perhaps, who, for his benefit and their own conjointly, accommodate him with any stamp he desires, at almost any price, the quality being regulated entirely by his ability to work it into the required shape. Do you suppose, with this system, that were steel substituted for iron the result would be at all different from that which we have to lament? I predict it would augment and vastly increase the evil we seek to remedy, for as steel is much more difficult to produce of uniform and reliable quality than iron, just in the same proportion would accidents increase. The concern that furnished the *cheapest* steel, not the *best*, would do the business, and the community at large would be the sufferers by the change. There is iron enough to be procured that is good and reliable, and all those engaged or interested in the business know where to go and get it. Here is the root of the evil. Let us strike at it if we seek a remedy, for we have the means at hand.

Very truly,

PAX VOBISCUM.

Massachusetts and the Personal Liberty Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Governor of Georgia has recently sent to the Legislature of that State a long and carefully prepared Message in relation to the present "crisis" at the South. This Message may fairly be taken as a formal and full manifesto of the wrongs and grievances which are relied upon to justify the long-threatened and extreme measure of secession and dissolution of the Union. It recites in much detail the legislation of Massachusetts, and comments with much asperity upon the unconstitutional and wrongful character of that legislation. It proposes that reprisals be made in the form of discriminating taxation, for the purpose of excluding the products of Massachusetts industry from the State of Georgia, and even recommends the high-handed course of actual seizure of the property of any citizen of Massachusetts who may happen to get within striking distance. It proposes, however, that this hostile course on the part of Georgia be laid aside and discontinued as soon as official information shall be given of the repeal of the obnoxious law on the part of Massachusetts. The *Journal of Commerce* appreciates the importance of this document, and assures the public that this subject is much better understood at the South than it is at the North.

It so happens, however, that his Excellency of Georgia is laboring under an entire mistake of law and of fact as to the legislation of Massachusetts. He is altogether behind the times, and is discussing a subject upon which he is very imperfectly informed. The truth is, Massachusetts has already made in substance precisely the repeal which he points out as the condition of her restoration to favor. All those obnoxious provisions about trial by jury upon the *habeas corpus* process, admitting the fugitive to bail, and establishing presumptions and limitations upon the rules of evidence, &c., &c., in his favor, are swept away from her statute-book. Nothing remains of all that famous Personal Liberty bill, except a provision for the appointment of Commissioners to act as counsel in cases under the Fugitive law, a penalty against false claims made under that law, and a clause forbidding the use of her jails and penitentiaries and the employment of her militia for purposes connected with that same law if his Excellency will but put on his spectacles, and read sections 58 to 67 inclusive of chapter 144 of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, (and as he is dealing with rather a serious matter, he ought to take that much trouble,) he will find that he has been laboring under a great mistake. As a States-Rights man, he will hardly undertake to say that Massachusetts has not a right to define the jurisdiction of her own Courts and Magistrates, to limit the use of her own prisons and houses of correction, and to regulate the employment of her own militia.

If they do understand this subject at the South better than they do at the North, their superiority in this respect remains to be displayed. So far, it can only be taken for granted. In the meantime some new manifesto is greatly wanted before the great grievances and wrongs of the South can be made intelligible.

BOSTON.

Management of Greenwood Cemetery.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considerable interest has recently been excited among the lot owners and other parties interested in Greenwood Cemetery, in relation to a movement now on foot to investigate the affairs, and, if possible, reform the management of the concern. It is claimed that the present managers have departed from the plan of the founders, and have made the Association too *close* a corporation. Persons interested in this beautiful Cemetery, (and few who have ever seen it are not,) may be interested in knowing the following facts:

That every owner of a lot is virtually a stockholder, and as such, is directly interested in the funds and property of the Cemetery, and entitled to participate in any profits arising from the same.

That the income arising from the sale of lots and receiving vaults, &c., is largely in advance of expenditures for current expenses.

The rapid increase of population in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, warrants the expectation that, for years to come, receipts from sales of lots and interments, will be vastly increased beyond preceding years.

The affairs of this Company have virtually been conducted as a close corporation—no suitable public notice having been given of the time and place of election. *The Trustees practically elect themselves.* They never made to the stockholders a statement of the condition of the Company, and it is quite time that such condition should be known.

By act of incorporation, fifteen Trustees are to conduct its affairs, one-third of which Trustees are elected annually. An election of five Trustees, for the ensuing three years, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, *on Monday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.*

No suitable public notice of this meeting has been given, or will be, by those whose duty it is to give such notice.

It is claimed that reckless and useless expenditures have been made for lodges and other unnecessary matters, while necessary improvements are neglected and the whole property allowed to suffer injury.

All persons who feel an interest in the subject are urged to aid in investigating these matters, and in putting the affairs of the cemetery into tried and faithful hands.

A LOT-HOLDER.

A Precedent for Mayor Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The doleful tone in which Mayor WOOD acknowledges the importance of Thanksgiving, deserves to be placed in juxtaposition with Lord MELBORNE'S intimation of the death of WILLIAM the Fourth. Writing to the Lord Mayor, the Premier said,

"It is *with much regret* that I announce to your Lordship that it has *pleased* Almighty God *to relieve His Majesty from his sufferings.*"

The dexterity with which Mayor WOOD has converted a subject of rejoicing into one of sorrow, finds its parallel in the above. Yours respectfully, S.

Singular Extradition Case.

From the Toronto Leader.

A novel case of extradition has just arisen. A slave from Missouri, who is accused of murdering his master, and then escaping to Canada, is claimed for surrender and trial by the United States authorities. This slave, whose name is JONES, appears to have been in the act of running away; when finding he was pursued by his master, he turned upon and killed him; the master having, in his turn, ran for his life. Under these circumstances, the extradition of the fugitive slave and accused murderer is demanded. There is nothing to take the case of JONES out of the ordinary category, except that he was a slave; and that he was in the act of attempting to escape from servitude when the alleged murder was committed. A slave is not authorized to commit murder; and if JONES be guilty of the crime charged against him, we can see nothing in the Ashburton treaty to exempt him from extradition. The treaty, in dealing with the cases of murder, does not exempt slaves from the penalties due to the crime; and if it can be shown that he was guilty of murder, we can see no reason why JONES should not be sent back for trial. The case is a novel one; and it is just as well that it be circumspectly dealt with. While showing every desire to give the extradition clauses of the Ashburton Treaty due effect, in a case of this kind, the Canadian authorities felt that the prisoner ought to have every chance that the law afforded him. The Government, instead of allowing the case to be disposed of by a magistrate, has referred it to the Judges, and provided for the due defence of the prisoner. The Opposition party have, as usual, attempted to condemn the Government for the course it has taken. Unless they intend to lay it down as a maxim that a slave is entitled to commit murder without being called on to expiate his crime, it is difficult to understand the drift of their objection. Although it was known that the Government was to provide for the defence of the prisoner, a subscription has been got up by Opposition patriots for that purpose; and a great deal of unnecessary sympathy has been expended on the alleged murderer.

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THANKSGIVING.—DONATION VISIT.—THE Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to a Donation Visit, at the Institution, on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on Thanksgiving Day, the 29th inst. The children, 220 in number, will partake of the generous contributions of their friends, during the recess from 4 till 5 o'clock, and their exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations and Lessons, commencing at 5 o'clock, will, it is believed, be especially interesting to visitors. Contributions in provisions or money, will then be most gratefully received. Those who feel unable to visit the Institution are respectfully invited to send them to:

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THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION B'nai Jeshurun," Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine Service on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving day,) at 3 o'clock P. M., when Rev. Dr. M. J. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*American Union and Disunion—their Cause and Effect.* Strangers and others are invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THANKSGIVING.—The Pastor, Rev. J. M. C. HOLMES, will preach at 11 o'clock, on the *True Secret of National Prosperity.* Boys' meeting in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.—A discourse will be delivered by Rev. S. M. ISAACS at the Synagogue, Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring, on Thanksgiving DAY, THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN, corner of President and Smith sts. Services in the above church TO-MORROW, at half past 10 o'clock in the morning. A Sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion by the Rev. THOS. LOWELL, Rector.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON WILL BE given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the place of worship of the Second Universalist Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—REV. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock in the Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Seats free.

REV. DR. PORTER, PASTOR OF THE 4th-st. Church, Williamsburgh, will deliver a discourse THIS MORNING, on the *Demands of Christian Patriotism.* Services begin at 11 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING IN WILLET-STREET.—Preaching in the Willet st. M. E. Church (near Grand) THIS DAY at 11 A. M. by the Pastor Rev. J. E. SEARLES—all are invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach THANKSGIVING DAY, D. V., at 10½ A. M. A collection will be taken at the close to assist the poor.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner 8th-av. and 43d-st. Thanksgiving sermon THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—REV. G. S. HARE will preach THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a competent young woman as chambermaid, or to make herself generally useful in a small private family, or to do the work in a small family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 11th st., second floor, rear.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and perfect driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. L. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, competent in every respect, can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, by families in this City whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. S., care of Chas. Cochead, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last term of years; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a young man who knows his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent man as coachman; is a sober, steady man just arrived in the City; best of reference; no objection to any part of the United States. Call or address No 4 Great Jones-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City; refers to his present employers, with whom he has lived for seven years. Apply at No. 15 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an competent man as coachman in a first-class family; can give good City reference. Call or address J. C., No. 144 3d-av., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent man, to take care of horses and cows, and would make himself generally useful; good reference from his last place. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as groom and coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good steady driver and can be highly recommended from gentlemen with whom he has lived in the City; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man wishes a situation as coachman or groom, or gardener; understands perfectly the care and management of horses and harness; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who has lived in some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of testimonials as regards capability and sobriety. Call at or address the Clarendon Hotel, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st. Inquire in the office for THOMAS. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended; has no objection to any part of the States. Address C. F., No. 159 7th-av., second floor, front room.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY IN A DRY goods store, with good City references; 6 men for steamers; 2 clerks. Places provided for conductors, brakesmen, men to travel and to drive horses and carts; 3 porters, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply this day and to-morrow at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, wanted to attend in an office; one residing on the east side of the City preferred; satisfactory references required. Apply, after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 206 South-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A GOOD GERMAN GIRL that speaks English, and understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small family. Call at No. 249 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, two good girls for the country (not far) in a small family: one as good cook, thorough washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and first-rate seamstress. Both must be smart, neat and clean. The best of references required. Good wages. Only those wishing a good home need apply at No. 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

TEACHERS.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, IMMEDIATE EMployment for a Hungarian gentleman, Ex-Captain of the Austrian army, who fought under Kossuth, and afterwards as Major of Dragoons with the English in the Crimea. He has been the last four years professor of modern languages in a British College, and teaches thoroughly German, French and Italian; an urgent case. Apply to Dr. T. B. STIRLING, University, Washington-square.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as resident governess, to teach small children in the English branches. She would be willing to make herself generally useful, her object being to secure a good home. Address Box No. 1,559 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar desires a situation in a private family as governess; she can also teach to beginners French, Latin and music. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar wishes a situation in a private family; can also teach to beginners music, French, and Latin. Address No. 21 Amity-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a public school, as principal. Inquire at Kohler & Finck's Brewery, Guttenberg, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

REM

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 30,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 129 West 25th st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

Consisting of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, marble-top tables, Brussels tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades and ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glassware, ornaments, &c.

ALSO, rosewood piano and stool, and a variety of oil paintings.

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, City of New-York, belonging to the estate of George W. Geer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1 496 to 1,540 inclusive.

T. H. RODMAN, Referee.

SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany sofas chairs, marble-top bureaus, tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, 3 marble-top painted chamber suites, 2 plain do. walnut extension tables, pier glass, oil paintings, engravings, Hedenburgh heaters, stoves, &c., velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, damaged on the voyage of importation, one case containing woodware and metal clock frames, and one case containing woodware and Meerchaum pipes.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASE BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' thick kip, calf and grain water-proof boots.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860,)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1860.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the city will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.

This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the Board have met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs

The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVENS,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH custom and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the National interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating two notes of the subscribers for $3,000 each, at 20 and 30 days, from Nov. 19, 1860; said notes having been lost or stolen.

SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consults her. Some ladies may feel a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence, No. 169 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly requested to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S.—Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cent.; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 8th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Festival of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on FRIDAY, the 30th November, instant.

The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of particular business, as a motion for a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which affects the usefulness of the Society, will then be acted upon.

The following gentlemen were elected Managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst.:

ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 79 Murray-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 82 Cedar-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 24 Broad-st.
ROBT. B CAMPBELL, No. 9 Hanover-st.
JAMES FRASER, No. 22 Cliff-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 19th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 19th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
NOV. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,

IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,

No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

THE INTEREST DUE 18TH DECEMBER ON BONDS OF THE "SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY" will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o26-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.

ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my28-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 196 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je16-law6mTh

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSals for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

M. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.

Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by
T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 59 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. His by years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, affirmed, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1 with book. Females diseases successfully treated. His monthly PILLS, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCKEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The galvano-electric Regenerator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M. from Union-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Trains. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P.M.	10:25 A.M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A.M. and 3:50 P. M.: for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cleveland and principal stations. Mail at 9:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—THANKSGIVing Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia will be sold on the 29th and 29th November, good to return on or before the 30th, at $4; and to places on the line of the road, good to return on or before Monday, Dec. 2, as follows: To Newark, 40 cents; Elizabeth, 50 cents; Rahway, 60 cents; New-Brunswick, $1; and to Millstown, $1 25.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Trains leave Flushing: 6:30 A. M.; 7:55 A. M.; 10:40 A. M.; 1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st; 2:45 P. M.; 4:55 P. M. Leave New-York, (From Fulton-slip, by steamer MATTANO,) 8:40 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.; 6:00 P. M. Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.

J. S. BOTTOMLEY, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 693 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $20; platina $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington No. 715 Broadway; maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 129 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, beside other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The Steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GAILLE, Savannah.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JAS. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 2); Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves SATURDA

Recent Lynchings of New-York Men in Savannah.

NARRATIVE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Alabama* from Savannah was MR. JAMES SINCLAIR, a native and lifetime resident of this City. The account which he gives of his reception and treatment by the hospitable citizens of Savannah is interesting, as showing the fraternal feeling evinced by them towards all people who have the misfortune of hailing from New-York.

The statement of Mr. SINCLAIR is as follows:

My name is JAMES SINCLAIR, and I was born in this City. Having a brother in Augusta, Ga., and being out of employment, I went to Savannah about the 8th of November, intending to go on to Augusta, in the hope of obtaining work in my regular line of carpentry. I took up my temporary lodging at the City Hotel in Savannah. While there, numerous inquiries were made concerning me and my business, which not being satisfactorily answered, eventuated in an order from the Vigilant Committee commanding my immediate departure from the city. This order did not commend itself to my idea of propriety, and I declined obeying. A few hours subsequently a man came into the hotel and desired a few moments private conversation with me. Confidingly I followed him, and upon my stepping upon the sidewalk, his treachery became apparent. About thirty men surrounded me,—each man drew a revolver, and each man drew a bowie knife—each man vehemently demanded my company, and each man made it his duty to see that I complied with the united demand. Powerless and indignant, I was dragged along the street. On the way to the place of torture, I was constantly assailed by the most blasphemous and obscene epithets, the mob dwelling particularly on the fact that I was a New-York Yankee. Quids of tobacco were thrown into my eyes, blinding my sight and causing intense pain. My efforts to relieve my eyes brought blows from the butt of a pistol and threats of instant death.

They took me through the streets, on and on, till we reached the City Park. There they ordered me to undress, and as I did not deem it desirable to obey their indelicate suggestion, they one and severally forcibly removed my coat, my pants, and even my under clothing. In vain did I appeal to the Police, both mounted and on foot; they dared not interfere, and indeed, just prior to our arrival at the Park, one of them told me, he would not do it for his right arm. I then appealed, again and again, to the leaders of the gang, who were, to all external appearance, gentlemen, to know why they were thus dealing with me, and the only and unvarying replies would be that I had tampered with slaves—a charge utterly unfounded in truth and incapable of proof. Having torn my clothes from my body, they compelled me first to kneel, and then forced me to lie upon the ground—my face being turned downwards—whereupon they lashed me with exceeding severity with a cat-o'-nine-tails—bruising the skin, lacerating the the flesh and causing sensations such as I never before experienced. This threatment was varied by an occasional kick in the face from a heavy boot, or a rap on the head with the butt-end of a pistol. After they had finished the castigation, they permitted me to put on my torn and tattered garments, and then told me to run for my life, that they would give me ten yards start, after which they should fire upon me. I started—I ran—they pointed their revolvers and shouted—I jumped a fence, and they yelled with rage. Frantic with pain, with head half turned and body sore, I returned by side-paths to my hotel, the proprietor of which told me it would not be safe for me to remain, or well for him to retain me. I staid all that night with him, and the next night (Friday) applied to Capt. SCHENCK, of the *Alabama*, which was to sail on Saturday, for permission to pay my passage and go on board. He declined to receive me, saying that if he did, the mob would tear his ship to pieces. I didn't know what to do. I was not safe at the hotel; I couldn't remain in the streets; I knew no friend, and had it not been for a Mr. SHERMAN, who took me to a sailor's boarding-house, I don't know what would have become of me. On Saturday I went to the *Alabama*, and the purser told me Capt. SCHENCK had given orders to put me on shore if I went on board, as he was afraid people would do violence to the ship if I was allowed to remain. Notwithstanding that, I went below, and was hid until after the steamer had got far out to sea.

The foregoing statement, we have every reason to believe, is correct. Mr. SINCLAIR made it to us in our office, and having been requested to strip, did so, and showed us the yet unhealed sores made by the application of the cat-and-nine-tails, the boots and pistols of the members of the Vigilance Committee of the city of Savannah.

The other victim of these lawless outrages, who was arrested at the same time and treated in the same inhuman manner, also escaped with his life, and reached the home of his widowed mother in this City on Tuesday. He is so badly injured that he has been confined to his bed ever since. He was a weak and rather delicate man. When he sufficiently recovers to do so, he will relate the particulars of the outrages he has suffered for having been a New-York Yankee.

Still another case was personally related to us by MR. WM. T. REYNOLDS, the son of a respectable New-York merchant. He states that on Sunday, Nov. 18, while boarding at the City Hotel, he received the following notice:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18, 1860.

SIR: Understanding you to be an Abolitionist, and believing you to be such, you are requested to leave town on or before Tuesday next, or else to suffer the consequences

By favor of the Southern Rights Association.

Mr. REYNOLDS, with a Savannah gentleman, (P. G. THOMAS, Esq.,) called upon CHAS. C. JONES, Jr., Mayor of Savannah, who told him to pay no attention to the notice, and if he was attacked to protect himself. He was troubled no further until Thursday, Nov. 22, when a Committee, calling themselves the "Vigilance Committee of Savannah," waited upon him at the Scriven House, and told him unless he could give good references as to character, &c., they would give him a "tight-jacket;" but he was to meet them at their rooms the next day at 12 o'clock and convince them he was a good citizen.

He presented the following "Pass," which saved his life:

THIS is to state that, so far as my knowledge of Mr. REYNOLDS is concerned, (and probably I have seen as much of him as any man in the City of Savannah,) he has always conducted himself as becomes a gentleman, and that of a good and orderly citizen, and never in my hearing, or to my knowledge, has he uttered one word derogatory to Southern institutions or Southern rights.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES HILSO.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23, 1860.

To the extent of my knowledge, I indorse the above.

P. G. THOMAS.

So far as my acquaintance with Mr REYNOLDS has extended, I do freely, and with pleasure, indorse the within statements and facts. G. W. LAWTON,

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23, 1860. Bluffton, S. C.

After being discharged from custody on the strength of the above "Pass," he was assured by the President and officers of this Vigilance Committee that hereafter he could consider himself "their brother." Two hours afterwards he learned that they were in search for him, having determined to hang him.

A confirmation of these facts will be given shortly by our correspondent, "Grapeshot," who was cognizant of these and other atrocities.

Mr. R. T. SHERMAN, of this City, and recently clerk at the Pulaski House, Savannah, and one of the Minute Men of that city, gives us the following account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of Savannah, whose crime consisted of being a native of this State.

The Vigilance Committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr. JOHN BYLER, a grocer in West Broad-street, was a native of New-York, determined to get rid of him. An accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was trumped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey. Consequently, on Saturday, the 17th of November, the Committee called on him, took him at some little distance from the city, stripped him, and then applied a coating of hot tar and cold cotton. They then started him on a run, and he fearing that his life depended upon his legs, ran to so good purpose that he had nearly reached, tired and exhausted, a place of safety, when a brutal policeman overhauled him and struck him heavily upon the back of his head with his pistol, fracturing his skull and forcing him upon the ground.

This was on the 17th November, and on Saturday, the 24th, he was buried.

Local Politics.

ALDERMAN BRADY RATIFIED.

Bleecker Hall was well filled last evening by the friends of JNO. H. BRADY, renominated for Alderman, for the purpose of promoting his election. CHAS. L. GOWDEY was elected Chairman, and ABRAM TALLMAN, Secretary. FREDERICK A. TUCKER, Alderman BRADY, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Councilman LENT and others made addresses. Resolutions indorsing the nomination were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the Alderman.

JOHN E. ENRIGHT, THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The nomination of Hugh G. Crosbie as the Tammany and Mozart candidate for Alderman of the First District, being unsatisfactory to a portion of the people of the District, a mass-meeting was held, last evening, on the Battery, to repudiate said nomination and to put forward a candidate more acceptable to the voters of the District. The meeting was attended by between five and six hundred persons. LAWRENCE G. GOULDING was elected Chairman, and B. BLACKBURN Secretary. After some remarks from the Chairman and others, Mr. JOHN E. ENRIGHT was unanimously nominated as the People's candidate for Alderman, and a ticket for Councilmen, consisting of Joseph Shannon, John Hogan, John Tagen, Thomas Smith, John Bush and John Beuich was adopted. The following School ticket was also nominated: Commissioner, John H. Williams; Inspector, Michael St. George; Trustees, Dennis Sullivan and Michael Sullivan; for Constables, James Leary and Andrew Carey.

FROM CANADA.

Important Extradition Case—Can a Fugitive Slave who Kills a Man while Escaping to Canada be Surrendered under the Extradition Treaty?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.

A case very important, indeed, as to its bearing upon international law, and even as to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, came before the Court of Queen's Bench here on Saturday, and will be decided upon Thursday next.

A slave named JOHN ANDERSON, *alias* Jones, *alias* Jack Burton, once the property of MOSES BURTON, Howard County, Missouri, but transferred by him in 1853 to one MCDONALD, of Saline County, ran away from his master, and while so doing, a farmer named DIGGS met him; after some parley pursued him, and was stabbed by him while endeavoring to effect a seizure. ANDERSON then got away, came to Canada, and was arrested for the crime here a month or two ago. The United States Government press for his surrender under the Ashburton Extradition Treaty. The ultra Abolitionists, as also the negroes, are clamorous that he should not be given up, and the Government, anxious to shield themselves from responsibility as well as to be sure of correct action, have submitted the rather intricate point as to whether he can legally be claimed, to the highest Court we have. It is known here that not only the American but the British Government are anxious to have the men surrendered. Were he not, it would, in the opinion of our Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, be a *casus belli* between the two countries, and hence the unusual interest taken in the matter.

The Judges were Chief-Justice Sir J. B. ROBINSON, Bart., and Justices MCLEAN and BURNS. Mr. FREEMAN, Q. C., an eminent member of the legal profession, the leader of the Hamilton Bar, appeared by desire of the Attorney-General, on behalf of ANDERSON, and Mr. ECCLES, Q. C., the leader of the bar of Toronto, and Mr. R. A. HARRISON, a very clever and rising young lawyer, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The arguments of the prisoner's counsel turned upon the point that by the laws of England any man had a right to defend his liberty by taking the life of those who would deprive him of it, and that they were not bound to surrender any man for an offence which would not have been a crime in Canada.

On the other side it was urged that the offence alleged was within the meaning of the treaty.

The decision has not yet been rendered. I think the man will be given up.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

By His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Eighty-four years of prosperity, such as has been vouchsafed to this nation, should make us grateful beyond all the people of the earth, and especially should we render our thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings which, as a State, we have so peculiarly enjoyed during the year which now approaches its close.

The public health has been preserved in an unusual degree; the earth, with unwonted energy, has brought forth her fruit in rare profusion, and commerce and the mechanic arts have contributed liberally to the common prosperity. Secure in person and property, and in the enjoyment of the highest civil and religious liberty, all classes and professions have pursued their several vocations undisturbed.

While blight has fallen and diminished the products of other lands, the labors of our husbandmen are rewarded with abundant return. While the passing year has witnessed the countries of the Old World convulsed with revolutions or trembling on the verge of war, our own happy land has enjoyed a calm repose, and the popular voice seeks expression only through the peaceful means provided by the wisdom of our fathers. Still, in the maze of events which crowd the present hour, we are made to feel that He whom we should bless for our happiness and marvelous prosperity is also working out a brighter destiny for other nations.

In humble acknowledgment of these and other mercies, infinite in number as they are altogether unmerited, we should reverently bow our spirits before the throne of the Great Ruler of the Universe.

I do therefore appoint Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, and I recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and, assembling in their places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to the Great Author of every temporal and spiritual blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

[L. S.]

By the Governor, EDWIN D. MORGAN.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—In accordance with custom and the proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the national interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER delivered the second lecture of his very entertaining series at the Cooper Institute last evening. The attendance was large, though the gigantic proportions of the Hall naturally tended to make the audience seem smaller than it was. Mr. FLETCHER seems to have secured a parish of hearers, and he deserves one, for few better than he possess the art of instructing and amusing in the same breath. Last evening he devoted himself to drawing pictures of life in the tropics, painting the luxuriant forests, and imparting information in relation to the insects, serpents, alligators, monkeys, half-breeds and other interesting inhabitants of that section of the world. The manners and customs of the country were treated at length, and Don PEDRO SEGUNDO, who seems to be an especial favorite of Mr. FLETCHER'S, came in for an especial eulogy. The lectures will be continued as announced in our advertising columns, and three more complete the series.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE—A MAN ARRESTED FOR ARSON.—Yesterday morning shortly after 3 o'clock a fire occurred in the liquor-store of MICHAEL GALLAGHER, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-ninth street, causing damage to the extent of $1,500 to the stock and furniture. GALLAGHER was absent from home, at a ball, when the fire broke out, and the premises were left in charge of a man over 60 years of age, named FRANCIS CASSIDY. The Fire Marshal investigated the circumstances attending the occurrence, and elicited facts from which it is inferred that the fire was the work of design. CASSIDY was arrested on suspicion, and he is detained pending further developments. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the stock.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILSON.—The Committee for awarding the testimonial to Capt. JOHN WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schuffer*, for his heroic conduct in rescuing the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, have decided to appropriate a portion of the fund subscribed to the procuring of a suitable memorial to be presented to the captain; and have accordingly commissioned the house of TIFFANY & CO. to manufacture the same. The memorial is to be in the form of an elegant and unique tea set, which will be wrought in the best style of that far-famed house.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a woman, apparently 60 years of age, and well dressed, dropped dead while passing through Cortlandt-street. It was subsequently ascertained that she was a MRS. CHARLOTTE OR WILSON FULLER, residing in Brooklyn, who was on her way to Rahway, N. J., to spend Thanksgiving Day with her relatives. An inquest will be held to-day.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of SIMON FITZSIMMONS, a native of Ireland, 47 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries received on the 12th inst. He was driving a cart through Fourteenth-street, when the ax e having broke he was thrown violently to the pavement, causing a fracture of the leg and other injuries.

CINDERELLA.—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will be open on Thanksgiving Day at SCHAUSS' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Fall of a Storage Warehouse.

DESTRUCTIVE ARCHITECTURE THE CAUSE—NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL PERSONS FROM INSTANT DEATH—FOURTEEN POOR FAMILIES HOMELESS—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $60,000.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning a great deal of excitement was occasioned in the First Ward, by the bulging outwards, and fall of a large portion of the rear wall of S. A. MELLICK'S five story brick storage warehouses, Nos. 36 and 38 Whitehall-street, causing the destruction of several hundred barrels of flour and jeopardizing the lives of many persons. The structure had only recently been completed, and it had not been occupied more than a couple of months. It comprised three large stores, having a frontage of 50 feet on Whitehall street, running back a distance of 75 feet, and connecting with an extension building, 46 feet deep, forming what is called an L, fronting on Pearl-street, where it was numbered 22. The warehouses were guaranteed by the architect who superintended their construction to bear the weight of all the flour that could be packed into them—some 20,000 barrels—but the buildings had never been filled to their utmost capacity because of the recent date of their occupancy. However, 12,000 barrels of flour had been distributed throughout the various floors, and Mr. MELLICK, confiding in the representations of the architect as to the strength of the building, was still receiving the merchandise as fast as it could be brought in. Yesterday morning his laborers had just commenced operations in the way of "snugging up" the barrels on the top floor, when they were startled by a crashing noise and the instantaneous disappearance of the rear end wall of the Pearl-street extension, the whole of which fell out from the eaves to the third story, and the unsupported end of the roof settled upon the flour barrels in the form of an inclined plane. The laborers by running to the front part of the building escaped injury, and hurrying to the street an alarm was given. Capt. SILVEY, with Sergeants SNODGRASS and CHERRY, happening to be in the neighborhood with a squad of men, at once formed a cordon about the dangerous premises, which were almost concealed by the cloud of dust and flour which had been raised, and prevented persons from passing by. An examination was then cautiously entered upon, and it was found that the wall had fallen into the yard of an old four-story tenement house, No. 20 Pearl-street, occupied by fourteen families, numbering nearly eighty persons, all of whom, excepting CATHARINE CAIN, a girl fifteen years of age, escaped with no further injury than a terrible fright. The girl CATHARINE was in the yard, and hearing the cracking of the wall, she jumped down the cellar steps, but before she had time to recover her footing some of the bricks had fallen upon her. Fortunately, however, the mortar caused the wall to adhere, and it lay across the cellar-way, forming a vault in which the girl lay concealed. As quickly as her perilous position was discovered, several Policemen and others, regardless of the danger to which they were necessarily exposed if any other part of the wall should become detached, entered upon the task of removing the rubbish, and after half an hour's careful labor, their efforts to release her were successful. She was found to have received no other injury than a few severe bruises. Orders were at once given for the removal of the families from the tenement house, as it was feared that another portion of the wall might topple over upon the roof, and jeopardize the lives of the inmates. Many of the poor people in their distress had nowhere to go for shelter, and some desired to remain and take the risk, but the Police compelled them all to leave the place in spite of their dissatisfaction. Later in the day a builder examined the premises, and gave it as his opinion that the disaster had resulted from the weakness of the wall which separated the Whitehall-street buildings from that on Pearl-street, it having been cut through in several places with arched doorways for facility of communication. The case is very similar to that which happened a year ago this month in Broad-street, when KENT, LOWBER & Co.'s warehouse fell from over-crowding, causing the death of Mr. WM. ELY, of Brooklyn, and Policeman STEWART, who were buried in the ruins. The owner of the premises is Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued on the complaint of Sergeant LORD, of the sanitary Squad, who reports the building to be in an unsafe condition. It is said that the loss upon flour and damage to the building will amount to $60,000.

Commissioners of Emigration.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DR. JEROME'S FURNITURE—HE ASKS FOR MORE—ABUSES OF EMIGRANTS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, was an informal one, a quorum not being present. Messrs. VERPLANCK, LAW, CURTISS, and CARRIGAN attended, the President in the chair.

The following communication from the physician of the Marine Hospital was laid before the Board:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, MARINE HOSPITAL, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

To Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: During my temporary absence from Quarantine last week, I am informed that the Steward's house of the Marine Hospital, also my office, were entered by means of skeleton keys, and the chief part of the furniture and stores taken from the Steward's department; also the necessary furniture of my office, such as stoves, sofas, chairs, medical works, instruments, &c., were taken therefrom. The domestics in the Steward's house gained the impression in some way that your Honorable Body was concerned in these extraordinary proceedings, or had authorized them, which I cannot presume, as no official notice or request relating thereto has reached me as evidence of such purpose or desire on your part at any time.

Conspicuous among the persons present during the process, the domestics recognized a man calling himself "Fagan;" also RAY TOMPKINS, Esq., and another gentleman, familiarly known as "One-eyed Daly." I mention these facts that the Commissioners may have some clue to the whereabouts of the property.

It is due to Mr. TOMPKINS, however, to state that, when the few potatoes and other garden vegetables used by the domestics were being gathered up by the more rapacious of the party, he remonstrated in the name of humanity against the proceeding as unprecedented in the treatment of hospitals, even upon Staten Island, consequently they were allowed to remain.

Whether cognizant of the foregoing facts or not, I must look to your Honorable Body for a replacement of the furniture taken from my office, also the furnishing of the fuel for the same, or I shall be under the necessity of obtaining them upon your account.

Your early consideration is earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. H. JEROME,
Physician Marine Hospital.

Mr. CARRIGAN thought the Board should take steps to prevent Dr. JEROME from incurring debts on their account, as they *might* have them to pay, and advised that the Doctor be informed that they would not refurnish his office, or permit him to contract any debt for furniture or fuel on their account. The suggestion was embodied in a motion which was adopted.

A list of losses incurred by recently arrived emigrants by the infamous system of extortion practiced by ticket agents in Europe for inland passages in this country was submitted, accompanied by affidavits. There were eight cases mentioned, mostly of persons having large families, who had suffered severely on account of these impositions. The aggregate overcharge was £36, and the other expenses amounting to $70. Some desultory conversation occurred in reference to the matter, but no measures were adopted.

The proposition of the Board of Charities and Corrections to add to the Arbitrators for the settlement of outstanding differences between the two Boards was called up, but no action taken thereon.

The weekly statement shows that 1,529 emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total of 98,180 during the year. Amount received for commutation of passengers, &c., $2,976; disbursements as per previous account, $231,552 24; current expenses, $10,265 41; balance, $9,174 28.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables W. H. Seward, of N. Y.; E. Clark, of Kansas; R. E. Fenton, of N. Y.; Chapin Hall, of Penn.; E. B. French and K. S. Bingham, of Mich.; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, Prof. G. R. Perkins, of Utica; Alderman S. L. Clements and N. T. Banoux, of Philadelphia; Judge Nelson, of Cooperstown, and Mme. Scheneman and son, of Belgium, are at the Astor House.

Capt. R. Ingalls and J. L. White, of the U. S. A.; Capt. J. B. Frisbie, of Vallejo, Cal.; J. Kag, of Utah, and C. H. Seymour, of Cal., are at the Metropolitan.

Honorables R. Conkling, of Utica, and D. S. Gregory, of Cal.; J. H. Wilbur, of Paris, and Mrs. De Pestre and family, of England, are at the St. Nicholas.

Gov. Washburn, of Me.; Lieut. Franklin, of the U. S. N.; Capt. G. Woodruff, of the U. S. A., and Homer Ramsdell, of N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon, of Conn., and Dr. Vandenburgh, of N. Y., are at the Albemarle House.

New-Jersey.

TRIAL-TRIP.—The new ferry-boat *John P. Jackson*, which has just been completed for the Jersey City Ferry, went out on a trial-trip yesterday afternoon. There were about 300 guests on board from all parts of the State, and also from New-York. The excursionists were taken up the North River some distance, and down the Bay, returning shortly after 4 P. M. The boat is 220 feet in length, and is the largest and most elegant ferry-boat afloat.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CANNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. Consultation en Francaise.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY is observed as a day of jubilee at BARNUM'S Museum, where performances will take place every hour, and the Aztec Children, What Is It? Den of Monster Snakes, &c., will be seen at all hours. Ladies, children, families and schools will find it the most delightful place in the City to spend this festive day.

[Advertisement.]

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26, 1860.

HERRING & Co., No 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—One of HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes was in the fire here *fifty-eight hours*. Contents *all right*.

JAMES FARREL.

[Advertisement.]

COSTIVENESS OF THE BOWELS.—For this frightful derangement of the system use HOLLOWAY'S famous vegetable Pills. They neither gripe nor nauseate, but act so mildly that the patient is in no wise incommoded by their operation.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON active; sales to-day 10,500 bales, at 10c. @10¾c. for Middling. The sales for the past three days foot up 32,000 bales. The receipts in the same time were 34,500 bales, against 45,000 bales last year. The decrease in the receipts at this port up to the present time, amount to 26,000 bales, and at all the Southern ports to 164,500 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, ⅝d. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York, par to ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR quiet; prices unchanged. WHEAT—There is some inquiry for White, from country millers, who offer 5c. @10c. under the views of holders; a sale of a small lot took place on private terms. CORN, OATS, BARLEY, and RYE, are nominal, in the absence of sales. *Imports, to-day*—54,700 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Rye. No shipments of importance by Canal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in good demand. The offerings of Grain are light, owing to the interruptions on the Canal. WHEAT—Sales 5,000 bushels Winter Red State at $1 14@$1 16, in car lots. OATS very firm; sales at 35¾c. @36c., in car lots, and 18,000 bushels to arrive and in store at 36c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 19¾c. HOGS—Sales 50 head at $7 @$7 25 for an average of 260 lbs., and 52 averaging 253 lbs., at $7 50.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and 1c. lower; sales 14,000 bush. at 71½c. @75c. for No. 1, and 72½c. @73c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull; sales 6,000 bush. at 26c. for new, in store. OATS firm, *Receipts to-day*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bush. Wheat. No shipments. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7 ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull, at $4 65@$5 20. WHISKY declined and dull, at 15c. HOGS dull, and holders are willing sellers, but packers will not go beyond $5 50; sales small. Receipts to-day 7,000 Mess Pork at $15 @ $15 50. Sight Exchange on New York in better supply, at 1½ premium.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 10c. for Middling; sales of the three days, 9,000 bales; receipts of three days, 11,500 bales. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ premium. Exchange on London par.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN held at 45c. @47c., new and old. WHISKY, 17¾c.; sales 50 bbls. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels red at $1 15@$1 20; white $1 25@$1 35. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bush. at 64c. WHISKY dull at 19c. @20c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, ranging from 8c. to 11c. for middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	12,719,600
Specie	3,890,000
Due from other Banks	7,915,000
Due to other Banks	8,335,000
Deposits	17,964,700
Circulation	7,316,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

RStocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@1 ₱ cent premium.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 28—*In the Steamship Arago from Southampton and Havre*—Mrs. Commodore Inman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Rochette, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Horstman, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn and servant, Mr. Robert Laton, Miss Laton and servant, Mrs. Denison and child, Mr. E. S. Chapin, Miss Chapin, Miss Foote, Miss Nigus, Mrs. Thos. Hale, Mr. James Hale, Mr. Schirmins, Miss Curtill, Mrs. Hamerlick, Mr. and Mrs. E. Law and son, Miss Nisbett, Mrs. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. John Mortimer and two sons, Mr. A. McEwen, Mrs. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbydt, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Foqueras, two children and servant; Mrs. Lott and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Towle, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Seymour, Mr. E. Seymour, Mr. Bate, Mrs. Bass and servant, Mr. Hare, Mrs. De Pestri and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. North, three children and servant; Mr. E. H. Bulkley, Mr. Ed. Ogden, Mr. Seiger, Capt. Wm. P. Dower, Mr. Thos. Oliver, Dr. Jose De Reynes, Mr. Ed. D. Garesché, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Harmony, Mr. Noah, Mr. Ynaga del Valle, Mr. Fésandin, Mr. R. S. Lyon Mr. A. C. Downing, Mr. Achincloss, Mr. G. A. Bennett, Mr. Henry Mayer, Mr. E. Castillon, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Dartigues, Rev. Mr. Davenport, Mr. G. Truebs, Mr. J. F. Lapice, Mr. Chas. Moequos, Mr. S. W. Waterbury, Mr. C. M. Hinman, Mr. Wm. Vogel, Mr. Wilbor, Mr. W. G. Anderson, Capt. Pendleton, Mr. J. D. Myrick, Mr. A. E Draper, Mr. Oron Hein, Mr. McArthur Stewart, Rev. F. Lawendier, Rev. A. Nerget, Rev. B. Barnibas, Rev. J. Carcuac, Rev. J. Lescure, Mr. L. Gutling, Mr. Mengus, Mr. Jacot, Mrs. Gavigan and child, Mr. E. Koch, Mr. F. Schwiep, Mr. F. F. Brown, Mr. W. Fritchard, Mr. Wm. Friedmann, Mr. A. Boeber, Mr. Hamlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Wilsay, Mr. A. Metzger, 2 sons and 1 daughter; Mr. Lacom, Mr. Dubues, Mr. Levi, Mr. Lelieore, Mr. Cimmino, Mr. Simon, Mr. Gherardini, Mr. M. Kahn, Mr. Handjeoctot and child, Mr. Congrulet, Mr. Nagues, Mr. Betmalle, Mr. Soulier and child, Mr. Bannmgarten, Mr. and Mrs. Rindewath, Mrs. Lemsin, Miss Turner, Mr. Goubault, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Kahn, Mrs. Lacroix, Mr. John Moran, Mr. G. Castillon, Mr. E. Rost. Total, 165 passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.. 5 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 54 | Gov. Island. 8 43 | Hell Gate... 10 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Sigsbee, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks G. S. Hunt, Woodbury, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous Bros; Holland, White, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; H. Buck, Geoffrey, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Parana, Lovell, Rio Janeiro, J. B. Thompson.

Brigs Milwaukee, Brown, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Stella, Duell, Aspinwall, ——; Cygnet, Smith, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown & De Rossett; Annie Bell, Crocker, Boston, master; Bergen, Cole, Petersburgh, J. Cole.; Shark, Patterson, Sabine Pass, ——; S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, A. Smithers & Co.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre Nov. 15, and Southampton same day, at 11 o'clock in the evening, with mdse., mails and passengers to Fox & Mackenzie. Nov. 26, 4 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 64, saw a large bark propeller steering E. Has experienced strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Steamship Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & S. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool Oct. 30, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Crossed the Banks Nov. 11, in lon. 54, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., during which split several sails, was driven across the Gulf to lat. 36 S., had hard work to gain to northward of the Stream, having continual gales and weather. Had it not been for loss of sails, Capt. Livingston reports that he would have made the passage in less than 20 days.

Ship Florence Nightingale, (of Boston,) Holmes, Callao 102 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to Barrel Bros. Had light winds and calms nearly the entire passage.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, St. George, Bermuda, Nov. 17, in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. On the 18th, experienced a severe gale from S. W., split sails, &c. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Lady Chatman (Br.,) Cooper, Curacoa Nov. 6, with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather. Nov. 19, lat. 30 07, lon. 73, spoke brig Georg, of and for New-Haven, from Turks Island.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith. Sld. in co. with bark Elisa Barss, brigs Thos. M. Mahew, Princess Royal and Ocean Spray, all for New-York.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Maryland, (of Perth Amboy,) Cathcart, Carthagena Nov. 2, with fustic, India-rubber, tobacco, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the Coast split sails, lost boats, shifted deck-load, and received other damage. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Malaga Oct. 10, and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit to master. Has been 3 wee